ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,078—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1897.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
CALEDONIA	7536	W. B. Andrews	20th Aug.
SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	27th "
ROME	6545	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.
GANGES	4252	T. F. Creery	10th "
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
ILLIDIA	7911	W. G. Worcester	18th Sept.
SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	25th "
ORIENTAL	5381	L. H. Moule	2nd Octr.
PENINSULAR	5102	W. A. Wheler	9th "
BRITANNIA	6525	J. I. Parfitt	16th "
HELLESPONT	4362	J. F. Jephson	23rd "
CALEDONIA	7536	W. B. Andrews	30th "
CARTHAGE	6220	W. J. Nantes	6th Nov.
EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	13th "

The steamer marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The Steamer marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers proceeding to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamer marked B.M. proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, and passengers for LONDON must go Overland from either Port.
Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 10 A.M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 16th Aug., 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,146	4th Sept., 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rossovic	4,213	1st Oct., 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
ARIA VALERIE	A. Lova	4,235	Sept.
EDUSA	T. Androvich	2,709	12th Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	375	Rs. 160

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.
A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 615

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gotthard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,260	21st Aug. 1897.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. POLLUCE to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward Voyage.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug. 12, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
ERNEST SIMONS.	5,797	DeMaubeuge	3rd September.
SAGHALIEN	4,049	Garbe	1st October.
YARRA	4,255	Le Coispellier	29th October.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 21st Aug., at 2 p.m., or on the arrival of Mail steamer if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 24th Aug., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 19th Aug., about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Basrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on or about 19th August.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 2,962 tons, on or about 18th Aug.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 9th Sept.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND BEIRA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,680 tons, on or about 28th Aug., calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, and Beira, in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.
For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th August, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

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SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. BISAGNO ..... 14th Sep. 1897.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

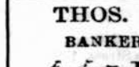
1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 17, 1897.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



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SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
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CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
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REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.
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DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.
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MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.
All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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—HOSIERY—
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LATEST WEST END DESIGNS.

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Among the many Novelties in Watches which we have recently received none has gained more popularity than our

LEFT-HANDED OR PUZZLE WATCH.

THIS WATCH, in a strong silver case, has at the first glance the appearance of an ordinary pocket watch, and though by a little practice the owner of this watch quickly acquires the facility of telling the time at a glance, to any one unacquainted with the peculiarities of the watch it is a complete puzzle, and affords an endless amount of amusement to on-lookers, and particularly to the owner, who finds no difficulty whatever, and while using the watch for every-day purposes, can occupy his spare moments by amusing himself at the expense of his friends and acquaintances.

In strong Silver Crystal faced case with special Lever movement, Keyless Winding action, in handsome leather case, complete with our usual 2 years' guarantee.

Rs. 35.

These Watches can only be obtained from

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KEMP'S CHOLERA TINCTURE,
WHICH IS A SURE AND UNFAILING REMEDY.
Per Bottle, Re. 1, Re. 1-12, and Rs. 3-8.

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SPECIALLY prepared under skilled European supervision.
PURITY AND HYGIENIC PROPERTIES GUARANTEED.
WATER used is perfectly Filtered and free from Bacteria and all Impurities.
All the Connecting Pipes of the Machinery are of Solid Block Tin.
We bottle at 150 lbs. Pressure to the square inch.
Price As. 12 per doz. Syrup Waters Re. 1 per doz., *delivered free in Bombay.*

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THE DIAMOND JUBILEE
A SPECIALLY PRINTED ENGRAVING
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H. M. THE QUEEN EMPRESS OF INDIA
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF YORK
H. R. H. THE PRINCE EDWARD OF YORK
Will be PRESENTED to every purchaser of a Bottle of the

BEEHIVE BRANDY

Can be had at Rs. 2-4-0 per Bottle in Bombay from

D. C. OOMRIGUR.
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Give a dose to your servants also, and they will not fall sick and leave you.
Per Bottle Re. 1.

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BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
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TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, AT 9-30 P.M.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of

H. E. LORD SANDHURST,

GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,

MR. AND MRS. J. H. NUNN

WILL GIVE THEIR FAREWELL SHAKESPEARIAN AND DRAMATIC

RECITAL,

Assisted by several GENTLEMEN VOCALISTS.

ADMISSION Rs. 2 and Re. 1.

PLAN NOW OPEN AT SOUNDY & CO., Where Seats can be Reserved.

Doors Open at 8-45. Recital Commences at 9-30 precisely.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 21st August, 1897, being a Public Holiday, under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

POONA GYMKHANA CLUB.

NOTICE is hereby given that the POST of STEWARD of the Poona Gymkhana Club, has been FILLED UP.

J. A. McIVER,
Honorary Secretary.

TITAN SPRINKLERS.

£50 REWARD.

IT has been brought to our Notice that interested persons have stated that the "TITAN" Sprinkler is not fully approved by the Fire Insurance Office Committee for full discounts and premiums. This statement is absolutely False. The TITAN Installations are fully approved of by all Fire Insurance Companies and allowed as much discount and premium as any other Sprinklers in the market, and a Reward of £50 is offered to such persons as may give evidence leading to the conviction of parties circulating this false rumour.

NOWROSJEE WADIA & SONS,
Agents for George Mills & Co.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

CROFT & Co.	Oporto.
MOET and CHANDON	Epernay.
T. HINE & Co.	Cognac.
GONZALEZ BYASS & Co.	Xerez De La Frontera.
SIMON KINGSCOTE & Co.	London.
THORNE & SONS, Ld	Greenock & London.
GEORGE SIMON & WHELON.	London.
BARKHAUSEN & Co.	Bordeaux.
GUICHARD-POTHERET & FILS	Chalons-Sur-Saone.
CH. DE. CAZANOVE.	Avize.
TOTTENHAM LAGER BEER BREWERY	Tottenham.
BLACK & GAYFORD.	London.
BARNETT & ELICHAGARAY	Cognac.
HOLTHUSEN & Co.	Bordeaux.
JULES GRIMMOND	Cognac.
ARMANDE ERERES.	Epernay
GODESBERGER MINERAL WATER Co.	Germany.
KRONPRINZ BEER BREWERY	Germany.
JOHN BARNETT & SON.	London.
CHARLES BOILEAU & FILS.	Epernay.
PEASE, SON & Co.	Leith and Darlington.
DAVID SMITH & Co.	Glasgow.
S. PERRIER & Co.	Bordeaux.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

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NOTICES.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club, will be held in the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th August, 1897, at 5-30 P. M.

ALEX. F. FERGUSON,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the Chamber of Commerce will be held of the Chamber, Graham's Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, 18th instant, at 4 P.M., to CONSIDER a Telegram from the President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in connection with the PROPOSED HOUR of DEPARTURE of the HOME MAIL STEAMER from Bombay under the new CONTRACT with the P. and O. S. N. Company, which comes into force from 1st February, 1898.

By order of the Committee.

C. J. MICHAEL,
Assistant Secretary,
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 16th August 1897.

WOODEN SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of ORDINARY SLEEPERS of SAL or IRONWOOD (Inga Seybearpa) size 10 feet by 10 inches by 5 inches. The rate quoted per sleeper must include delivery at Bezwada or Ennore (the termini of the Bezwada Madras Railway). Arrangements will be made to pass lots of Sleepers of not less than 400 in number at any Station on the East Coast, Southern Mahratta, South Indian or Madras Railways. Lots of less than 400 will be passed at the places of delivery mentioned above. Tenderer should state the number they undertake to supply and the date of completion of delivery. In the event of tenders being at the same or nearly the same rate preference will be given to the lots, which will be delivered earliest. For further particulars and forms of Tender apply to the—

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF,
Bezwada, Madras Railway, Madras.

Who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Bombay, 14th August, 1897.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1893.—(Second issue.)

THE TRUSTEES of the Port of Karachi having been authorised, under the sanction of the Government of India, given in their letter No. 4824 A. dated 8th November 1893, Department of Finance and Commerce, and conveyed in Government of Bombay Resolution No. 257, dated 21st November, 1896, Marine Department, to RAISE A LOAN of 13 lakhs, invite Tenders for Karachi Port Trust Debentures to the extent of (10) lakhs only.

Debentures will be issued for Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required, and will bear interest at the rate of four (4) per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

Under present arrangements the interest coupons will be payable at the Bank of Bombay, Bombay and Karachi.

The Loan will be repayable in 1927.

Instalments will be payable as follows:—
2 per cent. on application.
25 per cent. on 20th September, 1897.
25 per cent. on 20th December, 1897.
25 per cent. on 20th March, 1898.
23 per cent. on 20th June, 1898.

Interest will be calculated on the first instalment from date of allotment and on subsequent instalments.

Tenders paying up in full before allotment will receive interest from date of allotment.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received up to 12 o'clock noon on Friday, the 20th August, 1897, by the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, Karachi.

Tenders should be submitted in a sealed cover, addressed to the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, Karachi, and superscribed "Tender for Port Trust Loan."

Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Karachi Port Trust, and to the Bank of Bombay, Bombay.

Tenderers in Bombay may pay their instalments into the Bank of Bombay, Bombay, to credit of the Karachi Port Trust, and forward that Bank's receipt, for the amount so paid, with their tender.

R. GILES,
Chairman, Karachi Port Trust.
Port Trust Office, Karachi, 26th July, 1897.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

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	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce, per monsem	35 0
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Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt...	6 8

Special mixtures or Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

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THERAPION No. 2, for impurity of the blood, scurvy pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, etc., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of these three numbers he requires, and observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners and without which it is a forgery.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE, the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

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	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	21 10	27 2	30 7	36 6	37 11	47 6	64 5
25	24 2	29 7	33 0	39 4	38 7	48 0	64 13
30	27 4	32 5	35 9	42 13	39 11	49 0	65 10
35	31 5	35 14	39 12	47 1	41 10	50 8	66 13
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J. K. MOIR,
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GUY CLIVE (of the Board.)
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Rajkot, 30th July 1897.

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RESERVE FUND .....£ 20,000

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CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Bran hes.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £180,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Frs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold Silver, and Produce

H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....Yens 12,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... " 7,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 6,010,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c.,

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Indian Banks.					
Bank of Bombay				10 p. c. }	
	20,000	500	all	1 bon. }	1,350
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,295
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,275
Commercial &	{ 10,000 }	{ 100 }	{ 100 }	{ 10 p.c.	
Ld. Mgc.	{ 15,000 }	100	{ 75 }	{ 10 p.c.	139
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	1,00,000	25	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Chartered Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£29½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	305
PRESS COMPANIES.					
				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,090
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhownagar City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Emln. Compore Press Co., Ld.	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	131½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	14	192½
Colaba	500	200	200	dvdRs25	225
Dhulia	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	305
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,140
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	99
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,000
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	515
Hafiz Karim and Abdulla	450	450	500	dvdRs40	3374
Hingoll Press Co., Ld.	760	100	100	dvdRs11	135
Khandesh	240	450	450	Rs 40	475
Mahura Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	230
Mad h mladpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	68 3-4
Motiwali Co.	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs36	397½
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	230
New Beror	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs50	560
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	155
Prince of Wales.	100	500	500	25	440
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	385
Seesoon	300	500	500	20	385
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,100
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	505
Sorab Woollen Mills	2 0	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	33	200	all	12	220
Vulkart	..	000	...	10	dvd Rs35	1,120
MISCELLANEOUS.					
				Half yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	270
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co. Ld	20,000	1,000	100	...	92
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	45
Byculla Pile	1,000	100	100	12	152
Bombay & Berar Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,650
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,670
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	58x1
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	500
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	550	550	50	1,300
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	260
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills...	1,500	200	200	dvdRs12	210
Delhi Cloth & General Mills	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	375
Indian Guarantee & Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	20
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kamp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	384
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	500	30	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	174xd
Napier Hotel Co	1,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	90
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	145
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	90
Port Canning Co.	6,000	2,000	1,000	dvdRs20	505
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	60
Tasseker & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,065xd
Thacker & Co.	1,000	100	100	135	150
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvdRs11	28½xd
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES					
				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad ad v.	700	1,000	1,000	Nil	750
Athance	1,50	1,100	all	...	585
Anglo-Indian	2,34	...	100	Nil	52
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bilary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay Unified	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	730
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	650
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	990
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,00	dvdRs.5	8 0
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,845
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.3	805
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,100
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Coonamughi Mills	600	500	500	25	750
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs.12	580
Gocla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	550
Currimbhoy	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.15	1,175
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.40	535
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	510
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 40	642½
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,00	dvdRs.30	705
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.3	860
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bullough	1,300	500	500	25	750
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	650
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,550
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	530
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,175
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	840
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	690
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.10	270
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	810
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvdRs.30	800xd
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao Maconjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.35	765
Leopold	3,500	100	100	dvdRs.10	264
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	30	775
Lakrajdas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,080
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,450
shalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
shpoor Shah Mills (Guj.)					
Mburgaj	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 70	2,460
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvdRs. 5	119
Morarji Gocul-das	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.75	2,210
Mysore S. & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	258
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	530
Oriental	5,73	225	625	dvd Rs30	355
Presidency Mills Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	1,300
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	980
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,310
Seesoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	980
Shalapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,880
Soondardas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	1,280
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	185
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	255
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	dvdRs.30	310
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	25	350
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.15	630
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.15	625
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	600
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	500
Vishnu Laksh-mee Lukhmi-shunker C Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd.
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	500nom.
Western India.	1,300	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	775
Wadia Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	...
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
				Sugaar.	
G. I. P. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	
Ahmedabad Prmtee	4,000	100	100	...	£ 20
The Tapti Valley	20,000	50	200	...	222 1-4

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	25-9
China Leaf	"	25-8 Nomi.
Khalso, bar Gold, old	"	25-6
Do. do. new	"	25-4
Australian, bar Gold	"	25-4
Bombay bar Gold	"	25-6
Sovereigns	"	15-2
Do. Dreppos	"	15-1
Silver 17	"	73-0
Do. 27	"	73-2

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 42m. Sun sets, 6h. 25m. High water, 2-47m., 2-24a. Low water, 8-7m., 8-25a.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.

Broach City Press Company, Dean Lane, 2 p.m.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, special meeting re despatch of mails, 4 p.m.

Entertainment, Byculla Schools, 5-45 p.m.

Gymkhana Mud Sports.

Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Poona.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Horatio entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Muttra and Mirzapore entered, and the steamers Haddon Hall, Pachumba, and D. Balduino left the dock yesterday.

THEFT OF CLOTHING.—Mr. G. Almeida, residing at Grant Road, has reported to the police the theft of a black suit and a blue serge, of the collective value of Rs. 98.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 17th instant, the charges on foreign money orders and British postal orders will be regulated at offices in the Town of Bombay by Schedule 30, viz., 1s. 3½d. per rupee.

LECTURE.—A lecture for English-speaking Indians, especially students, will be given in the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, Apollo Bunder, at 6 o'clock this evening, by Mr. Frank Anderson, B.A. Subject: "The Desire of all Nations."

THE JUBILEE AT MAHIM.—The generosity and loyalty of Rao Saheb Appaji Ganesh Dandekar at the time of the Jubilee was somehow overlooked. He gave a pan-sopari party on June 22, and from that date until the present has been feeding the poor and destitute daily.

PRESENTATION.—Mr. W. Wilson, the Superintending Engineer of the P. and O. Company, has been presented by the Engineering Officers with a handsomely fitted dressing case, prior to his departure to Japan with Mrs. Wilson for a few months' holiday. The gift was made, on behalf of the donors, by Mr. A. Seabrook, and was accepted by Mr. Wilson in a neat speech.

THREE LABOURERS INJURED.—On Monday afternoon, three Hindu labourers were engaged in pulling down a chawl belonging to Mr. Haji Cassum Joosub, at Cazeepoora, when the floor of the first storey in which they were standing suddenly gave way, precipitating the three labourers on to the ground below. The injured persons were taken to the J. J. Hospital, and allowed to go home after treatment, as their injuries were of a trivial nature.

HEAVY RAIN IN SURAT.—Our Surat correspondent, writing on Monday, says:—Since yesterday morning there has been a heavy downpour of rain in Surat and the adjoining villages. It rained the whole day, the fall being nearly 4·50 inches in 24 hours—the first heavy break since the commencement of the monsoons. Light showers of rain continued to fall on Sunday night and the whole of Monday. The total rainfall up to this day is over 23 inches.

A FRIGHTENED HORSE.—On Monday evening, a dog-cart, belonging to Mr. Holland, of the National Bank, was being driven along the Marine Street by his ghorawalla, when the horse took fright and bolted down the street turning into the Bank Street. It continued its rapid career along Elphinstone Circle down to the Mint Road, to Bori Bunder, where, the animal was secured by some townsmen. The ghorawalla was thrown off his seat, but sustained no injury. The carriage was considerably damaged.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Thatcher and officers, the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45:—

Polka ..... Glockchen ..... Budick.
Fantasia ..... A Hunting Scene ..... Bucalossi
Selection ..... Les Cloches de Corneville ..... Planquette
Valse ..... Toujours Fidele ..... Waldteufel
Cavatina ..... La Reginadi Golconda ..... Donizetti
Gavotte ..... Willkommen ..... Cluss

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A TRIP TO NEW ZEALAND.—The Rev. R. M. Gray presided at a lecture, given by Mr. Bailey, who is now a resident of Poona, at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Apollo Bunder, on Monday evening, on the subject of a trip to New Zealand. The lecture was illustrated by a large number of magic lantern views mostly taken from photographs, which were Mr. Bailey's own work, and it was listened to with close attention by the large audience present. Mr. Bailey evidently had a good use of the brief time he spent in New Zealand, for his lecture was full of information and personal reminiscence showing how keenly he had observed the habits and customs of the Maoris as well as of the Colonists. His humourous Irish sallies called forth repeated rounds of hearty laughter.

ROBBERY IN THE BABULNATH TEMPLE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Dhondoo Succaram, a Hindu, was charged at the instance of Inspector Manley, before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, with stealing Rs.? in cash from the pocket of one Bandoo Abbaji, a Hindu. On Monday evening complainant went to the Babulnath Temple, and having offered his prayers was about to leave the place, when, he alleged, the accused, who was then standing in the midst of a crowd of people, put his hand into the complainant's pocket, which contained Rs. 7. The accused picked up two rupees, but before he could remove his hand entirely from the pocket, the complainant turned round, caught hold of him, and made him over to the police. The accused pleading guilty to the charge was ordered to be rigorously imprisoned for three months.

MOOLJIBHOY JEWRAJ KHOJA GENERAL READING ROOM AND LIBRARY.—The 33rd annual general meeting of the Mooljibhoy Jewraj Khoja General Reading Room and Library was held in the Library Hall on Sunday, the Hon'ble Mr. R. M. Sayani in the chair. After adopting the report for the past year, which was read by Mr. Mehrali Mahomed Patel, the secretary, the following appointments were made for the current year:—Hon'ble Rahimtulla Mahmed Sayani, president; Mr. Muljibhoy Jewraj, vice-president; Hon. Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, chairman; Mr. Fazaibhoy M. Dama, vice-chairman; Mr. Fazaibhoy Karimbhoy, treasurer; Mr. Mahomed Jafar Mukhi, secretary; Mr. Ibrahimbhoy Rahimtulla, Mr. Meerali Mahomed Patel, Dr. Ismail Janmahomed, Mr. Fazalbhoy Meerali Chinoy, Mr. Manjibhoy Karim, and Mr. Fazal Goolam Hussain, members of the committee; Mr. Moledina Lalji, auditor; Mr. Mahomed Mirza Mukhi and Mr. Karmali Meerali Patel, book commissioners.

THE LATE MR. JOHN HEWSON.—We regret to record the death of Mr. John Hewson, of Messrs. Campbell and Hewson, architects and surveyors, Bombay, which occurred in London on the 25th ult., of abscess of the liver. Mr. Hewson left Bombay very ill on the 15th May last with his wife and family, consisting of two boys and two girls. There was no improvement in his condition since his departure, and he ultimately died of abscess of the liver. Many years ago, Mr. Hewson was in the service of the Municipality in the Executive Engineer's Department; but the prospects of a lucrative private practice led him to resign the service and he started business on his own account as a civil engineer. For some time he did a fair amount of business. In the beginning of 1888 he joined Mr. J. Campbell in the business of architects and surveyors, and had been a partner in the firm ever since. Mr. Hewson was a man of an obliging disposition and genial good nature; and his death will be regretted by not a few friends in Bombay.

A NIGHT RANGER.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Ins, ec or Walton prosecuted Abdulla Emamuddin Khan alias Hoosein Emamuddin Khan, a Mahomedan, having a previous conviction, against him on two charges of theft of two waistcoats, one containing two currency notes for Rs. 10 each and a white metal watch and chain, collectively valued at Rs. 38-8, and in other Rs. 2-3-6 in cash, the whole being the property of two complainants, named Abdul Rahiman Haji Mahomed and Hamed Ibrinsaiee, Arab merchants, residing in a chawl at Nagpada. On Saturday night the first complainant left his waistcoat, containing the currency notes and the watch and chain, on a nail in his room and went to sleep, leaving the door open. Some time during the night the accused entered the room and stole the waistcoat with the property. He then entered the second complainant's room and robbed him of his waistcoat, containing Rs. 2-3-6, in a similar manner and left the chawl. Early on the following morning the police arrested the accused with the property in his possession. The accused pointed out the chawl and complainant identified the property as his own. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charges and also admitted one previous conviction. His Worship sentenced him to an accumulated term of eight months' imprisonment with hard labour.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE VICTORIA DOCK.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the Victoria Dock, touching the death of Nowsa Dhondi, aged twenty-five years, a ship-labourer, residing with his brother at the 6th Lane, Kamatipura. On Monday morning, a gang of labourers numbering about one hundred, with planks, ropes, etc., were taken to the Victoria Dock for the purpose of scraping the P. and O. Company's steamship Rome, which had been lying in that dock, the deceased being one of the gang. A staging was fixed up over the ship's sides, and it was lashed to the grating over the scutch on the fore part of the ship. The deceased and eight other labourers were then directed to go on to the staging and to scrape the ship's sides. They did so, and were at work for about a quarter of an hour, when suddenly the lashing gave way and the staging swung out, precipitating the labourers into the water. All except the deceased swam to the ladder on the wharf. When the deceased was found missing, a diver was sent into the water after him, and in about three quarters of an hour he succeeded in recovering the body, life being then extinct. The staging was fixed up over the sides by two kallasees under the orders of a serang employed in the P. & O. Co.'s services. The swerving of the staging seemed to have caused the rope to give way. The jury on the evidence brought in a verdict of accidental death by drowning.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

CAMPAIGN AGAINST A MOSQUE IN HANOOMAN LANE.

MUNCHERJEE SHAPURJEE KATRACK AND OTHERS VS. HAJEE HAROON IBRAHIM.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment in the case in which the first and second plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and all other Parsee and Hindu inhabitants, residing in or in the neighbourhood of Hanooman Lane in the Fort, had instituted the suit against the defendant to obtain an injunction, directing him to clear out a certain well and to refrain from polluting it, or filling it up in future.

His lordship, in delivering his decision, said the defendant had put forward various pleas; and at an early stage of the case, the Advocate-General, on his behalf, urged his lordship to decide that the suit, as at present constituted, could not be maintained. But it appeared to his lordship to be desirable to ascertain the facts before proceeding to apply the law, for until these were enquired into, it was by no means evident that the plaintiffs had no cause of action or were not entitled to sue jointly. The first and second plaintiffs were two Parsee gentleman, who lived quite close to the well, which formed the subject of this suit, their allegation was that they and the other Hindu and Parsee inhabitants of Hanooman Lane and the neighbourhood had always been in the habit of using the well, and did so of right until it was lately filled up by the defendant and his co-trustees. They, therefore, sued on behalf of themselves and all other Parsee and Hindu inhabitants residing in or in the neighbourhood of Hanooman Lane. With regard to the claim on behalf of all other Parsee and Hindu inhabitants, his lordship agreed with the learned counsel for the defence that the body was too large to fall within the provisions of section 30 of the Civil Procedure Code. The expression "numerous parties" mentioned in that section meant, in his lordship's opinion, parties capable of being ascertained. Here it was obvious that the Hindu and Parsee inhabitants living in the neighbourhood of Hanooman Lane could not be ascertained without a definition of the term "neighbourhood"; and as neither in the plaint nor in the evidence had any attempt been made to define this term, it followed that the claim on behalf of the persons associated under section 30 was bad. If they considered the case of any Hindu or Parsee, who might happen to be living, say, two or three streets away from Hanooman Lane, no one could tell whether the suit was intended to be brought on his behalf or not. Still, it remained to be determined whether or not to grant the injunction the prayer on behalf of this ill-defined body, there was any objection to the first and second plaintiffs suing jointly on their own account. It seemed to his lordship that the two plaintiffs claimed under one cause of action. They alleged that the right which till recently they enjoyed was a right in common. Neither in the plaint nor the evidence, however, was there any thing to indicate that the right to draw water from the well was in any way connected with the occupation of any particular house or houses. No one knew how the alleged right arose. The appearance of the well, situated at the side of the gully or lane, with facilities for drawing water from that side, suggested that whoever constructed it intended that it should be used from the road side as well as from the mosque close by. The evidence was directed to show that, so long as any one could remember, the Parsee and Hindus living in that lane had been in the habit of drawing water whenever they pleased without opposition from the managers of the mosque. After referring to certain authorities, his lordship arrived at the conclusion that there was no legal objection to this suit being brought by the first and second plaintiffs together. The difficulty of the case, however, arose in the consideration of the facts. Without proof of habitual user it would be unsafe, his lordship remarked, to infer from the mere appearance of the well (which was not entered in the Municipal books as a public well) to affirm that it was constructed for the use of the whole or any section of the public. Such a conclusion would not be sustainable without reference to the history of the gully, about which there was no evidence. It seemed then, that the case simply turned on the credit to be given to the plaintiffs and their witnesses as regards the alleged user of the well. That there had been hard swearing on one side or the other, could not be doubted; and his lordship, therefore, found it necessary to examine the evidence in detail. On the whole, his lordship was unable to accept the story for the plaintiffs. The evidence to his lordship's mind seemed wanting in reality. It seemed to his lordship to be very likely that, since the introduction of Vehar water, the well had hardly been used at all. It could not be used for drinking without systematic cleaning, and in this point, the evidence broke down. Neither of the doctors who were said to have prescribed this water had been called. The name of one was forgotten. The contention of the defence that the suit was merely one move in the campaign which was being carried on to prevent the mosque being razed to the inconvenience of the neighbouring houses, might or might not be correct. However this might be, the evidence to support the plaintiffs' case did not seem to his lordship to be such as he could act on. The suit was, therefore, dismissed with costs.

EXPLOITS OF THE GOLDEN GANG.

MR. PHEROZ HOSHUNG DASTUR, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, resumed hearing of the charge of cheating and misappropriation in respect of Rs. 2,915, belonging to Bora Gulam Husein Sultan Ali, preferred against Shamshir Ali Alibux and Reva Shanker Maharaj, under circumstances mentioned in these columns. Mr. Velinkar, pleader, appeared for the complainant; while Messrs. Setalvad and Jardine, pleaders, defended the first and second accused, respectively.

The complainant, in his evidence, said that about eleven days ago he was told by the first accused that if he (complainant) gave him small currency notes to the extent of one thousand rupees he would get him two or three one-thousand rupee currency notes for the same. The complainant believed that on a thousand rupees he would be a gainer of a thousand or two thousand rupees; So he took Rs. 2,915 to the accused. A third person, who was not before the court, took the notes from witness' hand and began to count the amount. While he was doing so two or three men, attired in police uniform, entered the room, and this caused a stir and confusion. One of these new comers took hold of the witness, and another caught his son by the throat. In the meantime accused and their companions ran away with the currency notes.

Mr. Velinkar, at this stage, closed the case for the prosecution.

The magistrate enquired why other witnesses were not called? The son must be called, and if he was not present in the court, a warrant would be issued. Cases of this nature should not be allowed to end in a fiasco.

Ali Mohomed, son of the complainant, was accordingly called and examined. He deposed that accused assured him that he had got stolen currency notes to the extent of Rs. 3,000 and was willing to part with the same for Rs. 3,000. Upon this he induced his father to go with him to the accused with Rs. 2,915. He then corroborated the statement of his father.

Peerbhoy Mahaburd, a tailor, deposed to having seen complainant and his son going to accused's house. He said accused left the place shortly after in a great hurry, followed by a Hindu.

Abdeali Hunavar, an employe in complainant's master's firm, said that, on Saturday, the 8th instant, he collected outstandings to the extent of Rs. 2,115, and gave them to complainant.

The magistrate remarked that the police should make enquiries in cases of this nature, if the complainant was unwilling to proceed.

Superintendent Grennan said that, the police were doing their best to collect evidence, but both parties hindered their work of investigation. The complainant having used the money of his master's firm, was afraid of being prosecuted for misappropriation.

The case was adjourned to 25th instant, to enable the police to collect further evidence.

HOCKEY.

THERE will be a match between H Company Middlesex Regiment and the Rangers, this evening, commencing at 5-30, sharp. The following are the teams:—

H COMPANY.	RANGERS.
Major R. D. Loage	Sell
Lieut. Swanson	Brewin
Private Hunt	Jones
" Roberts	Spencer
" Dawes	C. Flower
" Gill	Kerrigan
" Surridge	F. Greene
" Lloyd	Martin
" Barker	R. Greene
" Delland	Rodgers
" Parish	G. V. Evans
	Reserves: G. W. Evans and C. Audley.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DR. KING'S DANDELION and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

DELAY is DANGEROUS—Don't allow a slight cold unnoticed. Avoid Fevers, Chills and Ague—No better remedy will be found than SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC "the King of Fever Remedies." At MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE LATE MR. SAMUEL LAING.

Speaking of the late Indian Finance Minister, Mr. Samuel Laing, the *Indian Spectator* writes:—"India remembers Mr. Samuel Laing as one of her few Finance Ministers of European reputation, who showed that in addition to the virtues of an excellent accountant they possessed the firm grip of problems and the vigour and willingness to do what is necessary to avert a crisis, which marks the true statesman. The pity of it is, that such men come to our share but so rarely. To Mr. Laing we owe the financial salvation of India after the confusion of the Mutiny and, to a great extent, the inauguration of Lord Mayo's system of decentralization and provincial contracts. That system has now had its day, and we want a Laing or a Wilson to radically improve it." The *Independent* states:—"Mr. Samuel Laing is no more. He has died at a very ripe age, but his death will no doubt occasion universal regret in this country where he was known and appreciated as a successful Minister after Mr. Wilson, and where his memorable Budget of 1861 is still remembered as a piece of financial dexterity of no mean order."

THE HON. MR. NUGENT'S STATEMENT IN COUNCIL.

The *Indian Spectator*, says so voluminous was the business done at the recent Council meeting that even a process of selection would be long, and remarks: "We cannot, however, defer any more an expression of our full appreciation of the herculean labours of Government to cope with the famine. A nice statement was that which was made by the Hon. Mr. Nugent. The magnitude of the operations can be judged by the fact, that the outlay on famine-relief came to 32 lakhs in 1896-97; and the estimate for the current year is 67 lakhs. More welcome is the grand figure of 50 lakhs, given as *Takavi* advances, which has enabled many a poor cultivator to sink wells and carry on various small but very beneficial land improvements. The supplies of food-grains and cattle, and provision enough to hold on till the harvest is reaped, have also received due attention. We are also glad that for the next year, the programme of relief-works is for large tanks and minor irrigation works." The *Rast Goftar* says: "The Hon. Mr. Nugent's budget statement and his explanatory speech upon the same are, all things considered, justly pronounced to be eminently satisfactory, as being the result of wise and far-seeing statesmanship, but not in the least fortunately, not the opinion of a great Indian financier, who returned to Bombay only about a week ago, and whose extraordinary financial exposition before the Welby Commission is still ringing in the ears of the public of this city."

INSANITARY CONDITION OF BOMBAY.

Many of the vernacular journals echo the complaint that the Municipal Corporation does not show much promptness or vigour in grappling with the problem of making Bombay sanitary and healthy enough for an even development of her trade and prosperity. The *Indian Spectator* states: "The plague gave us a rude awakening, but we seem to have already begun to forget the lessons it taught, and sleep over questions which so literally are matters of life and death to thousands. The increased mortality of this month promised to administer one more spur, but, unhappily, it has been shown to be due to our old friends, cholera and malignant fevers, which evidently have become too chronic and familiar to be shown much respect to by our civic fathers. Are we to wait for another outbreak of plague? We sincerely trust, we are not. But such signs are not comforting, and our Corporation seems to be more like a slow-to-move Turkish Government than an enlightened progressive body, of the energy and vigour, which we expect from the public spirit of a city, glorying itself falsely, we should think, in many respects—in the self-chosen title of "urbs prima in India."

H.E. THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH AT THE COUNCIL HALL.

Some of the native papers, commenting upon H.E. the Governor's speech at the Council Hall, are of opinion that it would be judicious to accept with good grace the resolution of Government to hold no public enquiry into the allegations made against the Poona Plague Committee. The *Indian Spectator* says: There are more reasons than one why we should so acquiese. In the first place, the head of the Government, with all the sense of personal responsibility, he has emphatically avowed in public about plague operations in the Presidency, has, after enquiry, come to the unequivocal conviction that all the allegations and insinuations were "cruel," "baseless," "ruthles," "disgraceful," "malevolent fabrications," "villainously made," by a certain section of the community, who began with being obstructionists and ended with being heartless traducers and apologists of a dastardly murder. A formidable indictment all this, the weight of which is obvious from the fact of its coming from a ruler, who had hitherto won a character for extreme gentility, courtesy, and imperturbability of mind, and also from the fact, that we cannot be entitled, even legally, to call it no enquiry, which is no; public, in the sense of being open to public, but is one, for which all the usual investigation departments of the State are set in motion. Secondly, it is now to late to make any such public enquiry as had been very often suggested from more quarters than one. We will not leave this painful subject without being grateful and appreciative enough to express our sense of deep obligation to his Excellency for the herculean energy with which he organized and kept worging the operations against the plague, for the loyal co-operation he received from servants of the State, such as any one would be proud to have as subordinates, and for the extremely useful part played in civil matters by men, who have pledged themselves only to do military duty. It would be heartless, indeed, to forget this, even in those who have personally experienced chagrin or inconvenience, or who are disposed to find fault with individual doings. The most paramount consideration was to chase away a disease and combat a calamity, the ever-powering and all-devouring nature of which could not be questioned. The struggle was noble and worth a thousand sacrifices.

EVIDENCE IN CONNECTION WITH THE POONA TRAGEDY.

The *Rast Goftar* observes: "The evidence in connection with the Poona Tragedy of the late Mr. Rand, Mrs. Ayerst, and Mr. Rand's coachman, which was withheld at first from the press, was published rather late in the day during the last week. As far as one can see, there is nothing very extraordinary in the evidence to have been withheld so long from the public. Nobody can say that a wise discretion had been used in keeping back evidence which was not calculated in the slightest degree to have brought about a miscarriage of justice, but the withholding of which provided some of the mischief-makers with a handle to set forth all sorts of plausible theories and wicked stories, which were freely talked about throughout the length and breadth of the country.

THE BOGUS POONA MEMORIAL.

Now that Mr. Gokhale has made an abject apology for his hasty action, the *Rast Goftar* asks if the Deccan Sabha cannot be compelled to do likewise. Our contemporary remarks: "The latter, to our mind, is far more to blame than Mr. Gokhale, since it was proved up to the hilt by H. E. the Governor the other day at the Legislative Council that the Sabha was guilty of presenting a bogus memorial, containing a tissue of misrepresentations and that it was altogether a document which was not worth the paper it was written upon. Many of the signatories have been found to have had no existence anywhere in the world, whereas many more have intimated that their signatures were taken under false pretences. The Mahomedans, who were said to have joined the Brahmins in their movement against the Plague Committee, deny all knowledge of the memorial which was signed by a few under some misapprehension. Mr. Bhide, the chairman of the Sabha, who was the first signatory, has himself, in reply to enquiries made of him, given the lie direct to some of the statements in the memorial, which has been deservedly condemned by all as a bogus document. It is incumbent now on Mr. Bhide, the Sabha, and the several signatories, who are in existence, and who are not imaginary beings, to apologise and to make a clean breast of the whole affair, as to how they came to sign the memorial and to obtain signatures on the same. Government have ceased to officially recognize the Sarvajanik Sabha for an offence which was

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

Under instructions from the Administrator to the estate of the late Mr. Thomas Lang—

A lot of books, poetical and scientific works by different authors, novels, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria with removeable coachbox.
1 handsome strong built palanquin office shigram.
1 powerful bay Arab, about 14-1, 5 years, goes in single and double harness, also in saddle, very quiet.
1 brown waler gelding, 16 hands, broken to saddle and harness, very fast and showy.

On a DAY, to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mahalaxmee, very valuable and handsome teak and black wood household furniture, best plated wares, crockery and glassware, piano, lamps, carpets, a large collection of books, valuable garden, etc., the property of HENRY CONDER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 18th August, 1897.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

FOR SALE.

GINNING FACTORY AT PALEJ, IN BROACH DISTRICT.

A Ginning Factory of 40 gins, consisting of a horizontal H. P. engine, 14 cylinder, 30" stroke, by Hicks, one boiler 25' by 6'—6" double flued 80 lbs. pressure by Benjamin Goodfellow with injector and water-heater, a 15 feet screw-cutting lathe, one roller grooving machine, one roller press, a fire-engine, a saw-bending machine, &c., &c., with buildings, outhouses, etc., in complete working order, situated at Palej, on the B. B. and C. I. Ry. Station in Broach District, belonging to the Nasserwanjee Hirjibhoy Cotton Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited, will be sold by Public Auction on the premises at Palej by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at 3 p.m.

Full particulars will be supplied on application.

Property is on view.

SALE OF A NEW DOUBLE CRICHTON OPENER.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sale by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the consignee, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Raghunath Mukand.

ex s.s. City of London.

1 new double Crichton opener, by Messrs. Lord Brothers, with 2 vertical cone cylinders, 1 pair dust cages and fan, elevating lattice delivery and patent 16" porcupine feed table, 3 feet wide by 3 feet long.

This opener is of the newest design, and contains all the latest improvements for working Indian cotton. It is originally packed and ready for immediate delivery.

For further particulars applications may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT COOMPTA STREET, FRERE ROAD, MODY BAY.

Under instructions from the second mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Hormasjee Jamsetjee Mehta (the mortgagor) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 4-30 p.m., the undermentioned properties subject to the right of the first mortgagees thereof :—

PROPERTY No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land admeasuring 337 7-9 square yards or thereabouts with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed under Municipal Street No. 30, Ward No. 2710, situate at Frere Road, Coompta Street, at Mody Bay, in the sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on or towards the north by the property of Purbhudas Ludhabhai on or towards the south by the said Coompta Street, on or towards the east by a piece of vacant land belonging to the trustees of the Port of Bombay and also by Mody Bay, and on or towards the west by the property No. 2 next hereafter described.

PROPERTY NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land admeasuring 264 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon assessed under Municipal Ward No. —, Street No. —, situate at Mody Bay, Frere Road in the sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on or towards the north by the property of Purbhudas Ludhabhai, on or towards the south by the said Coompta Street, on or towards the east by the property No. 1 above described and on or towards the west by the said Frere Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustom and Kola, at No. 191, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, Attorneys for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF 2 CASES COLOURED PLUSH.

On MONDAY, the 23th proximo, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the consignee and on account and at the risk of Goomanlall Dwarkadass of Delhi—

2137 F B 1894-95—2 cases each 20 pieces coloured plush, 23½ inches.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 18th August, 1897.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF MATERIALS OF OLD BUILDINGS FOR REMOVAL AND EMPTY K. OIL BOXES.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell, for removal, by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 3-30 p.m., on the premises, the materials of the old Municipal Fire Brigade Building, standing on the Upper Duncan Road.

Also at 3-30 p.m., on the premises, for removal, the materials of an old building, now used as Streets and Buildings Department Office in the compound of the Municipal "D" Ward Office, at Gowalia Tank Road.

Also at 4 p.m., at Bellasis Bridge Pipe Depot, Tardeo, a lot of empty K. Oil boxes with tins.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

Sale of valuable immovable property at Hornby Road, Fort, known as "Patuk's House," in the vicinity of the late Fort Police Court.

By order of the owners, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m., (unless the property is previously sold by private contract) put up for sale by Public Auction, on the premises, all that piece of Government land of the quit and ground rent tenure, containing by admeasurement 313 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue at Bombay, under Collector's old No. 509, new No. 5611, and new Survey No. 8895, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 509, but now under Ward No. 2347, and Street No. 103, Hornby Road, and No. 28, Ragunath Dadajee Street, all which premises are situate at and on the east side of Hornby Road aforesaid, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on or towards the east by Raghunath Dadajee Street, on or towards the west by Hornby Road, on or towards the north by the property formerly of Cursetjee Jamsetjee, but now of Ardasir Cursetjee Powalla, and on or towards the south by the property formerly of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, but now of Sorabjee Cowasjee Powalla, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the owners or their tenants.

For conditions of sale and all other information application may be made to Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, Solicitors for the owners, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 18th August, 1897.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT LOWER COLABA.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on account and at the risk of the estate of the mortgagors, Hunsa Tricum and Dhunroop Tricum, trading in the name of Purtab Tricum and Co., and by order of the mortgagees, Raja Kolaji, Khoomba Kolaji, Hindoo Khoomajee, and Hunsa Khoomajee, trading in the name of Raja Kolaji and Co., the following landed property :—

All that piece of Government land, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Lower Colaba, in Nowrojee Cross Lane or Borah Street, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A. Ward No. 616, 611, and Street Nos. 57, 65 and old No. 111, containing by admeasurement 106 and six-ninths square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 62, new No. 4754, old Survey No. 90, and new Survey No. 9866, and bounded on the east by Nowrojee Cross Lane or Borah Street, on the west partly by the house of Runchord Megjee and partly by the house of Goolam Turray, on the north by the house of Kanoo Kolee, and on the south by a public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned, or Messrs. Madhowrao Fakeerjee and Sons, Bond Writers, at their residence, Kolbhat Wadi, house No. 14.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, twists, etc. :—

1 case coloured muslin.
2 bales grey shirtings.
520 pieces grey dhoodies.
2 bales grey jaconets.
5 cases white shirtings.
1 cases white doria.
2 cases coloured doria.
1 case bookmuslin.
1 safe.
A few pieces velveteen.
A few pieces flower Cashmere merino.
A few bundles imitation gold lace.
A few dozen Jubilee handkerchiefs.
On account of the concerned—
A few boxes damaged candles.
On account and at the risk of Mr. Syed Mirza Syed Mohedin Sheerazee and by order of the concerned—
N F—751—1 case satin brocade.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 18th August, 1897.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"

A WEEKLY EDITION

OF THE

"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,

Including Postage.

Twelve Months ..... Rs. 3
Six Months 1-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ltd., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

It is sold in England for Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 3d. per quarter.

OFFICE—Doret Street, Whitefriar, London.

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.

THE Fourth of a Series of SIX LECTURES, being the WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES for the year 1896-97, will be DELIVERED in the SIR COWASJI JEHANGHIR HALL, of the UNIVERSITY, on THURSDAY, the 19th August (TO-MORROW), commencing at 5-15 P.M.

SUBJECT :—The Romanic elements (Norman French; French of the Middle Period; The Bi-lingual Character of English.)

LECTURER.—The Rev. R. SCOTT, M.A.

The Lecture is open to the Public.

By Order,

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 16th August, 1897.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THE "SCHOLARSHIP" for BOYS under ten who have lost their Father, will be competed for in the BOYS' SCHOOL, on THURSDAY, 26th August. For particulars apply to the ACTING HONORARY SECRETARY, I. B. I.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE STUTTGART

Are the only PIANOFORTES of that name, which have a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

The best Piano for the Climate of India.

Have been in use in India over 50 years.

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YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.

	Rs. a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5 0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATION.

FROM 1st April, 1897, the PRICE of this QUININE will be as follows :—

	Rs. a.
1 Pound in Rs. 15 or, post free	15 12
¼ " " " 7-8 or, post free	3 0
½ " " " 3-12 or, post free	4 4

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the SUPERINTENDENT, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

FOR BUILDING BRIDGES, ETC.

Cheaper, Stronger and more Durable than Wooden Beams. About 600 Tons of Various Sections and Lengths in Stock. Quotations given for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

ALSO

Steel Angles, Steel Tees, Steel Plates, Galvd. Corrd. Iron Sheets, Cast Iron Pipes, etc.

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,

METAL MERCHANTS,

2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PATTISON'S WELL-KNOWN GORDON WHISKY AT Rs. 32 PER DOZEN.

SUPERIOR TEAS

FROM KANGRA VALLEY, PUNJAB

CHAHPORE TEA GARDENS.

	Rs. a.
SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE .....Nett per lb.	1 0
ORANGE PEKOE No. I ..... "	0 15
Do. No. II ..... "	0 14
Do. No. III ..... "	0 12
PEOPLE'S MIXTURE ..... "	0 12
PEKOE DUST ..... "	0 10
PEKOE SOUCHONG ..... "	0 8

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From Messrs. FLETCHER BROTHERS and Co. Grimsby Carbolic Powder 15 per cent. Rs. 10 per cwt.

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GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wasta, and other Guaran and Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kaira, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE ..... Rs. 6.

Packing and Postage extra

To be had of the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, AUG. 17.

CONSOLS advanced 3-16 per cent. in London yesterday, to 112 5-16; and Rupee Securities 1-16 to £63 3-8, Indian Sterling Loan being unchanged at 117¼. French Rentes remained at 105, and Paris Exchange on London declined 1¼ centime, to 25·19 fcs. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was 1-16d lower, at 1s. 3 5-16d.; for Short London Bills at 3 months' sight the discount quoted was 1¾ per cent., and for Indian Bank Bills at 6 months' sight 2 per cent. About £100,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday. Bar Silver was ¼d. lower, at 25¼d. per oz.; and in New York 1-8 cent, at 54 3-8 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London 1-8 cent higher at 4·85 dollars. Braziers' Copper was quoted at £57 per ton; Yellow Metal at 5s.

The quotation for Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was 45s. per 416lbs. August-September shipment to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk; for Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed it was 43 3-4s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal; Brown Rapeseed, 41½s. per 416 lbs., August-September shipment, to Antwerp, business done via the Canal, market firm in tone; Linseed, 38s. per 416 lbs., August-September shipment, to Havre, sellers via the Canal.

A decline of 1-16d. took place yesterday in the spot prices of Middling Americans and of all descriptions of East Indians in Liverpool; while American Arrivals were also lower for all deliveries to the same extent, extreme quotations being given at 4 3-64d. for August, and 3 45-64d. for December-January delivery. The market closed easier, Surats quiet. Arrivals easier. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales, of which 100 bales were East Indians; and the Imports 1,000 bales. The Manchester market closed quiet.

In New York Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton remained at 8 cents per lb.; August Futures were 4 points lower, at 7·55 cents, and December 7 points, at 6·73 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 5,000 bales.

There has been a small enquiry for Ready Cotton to-day, in our local market, the Mills having taken about 500 bales; and 100 bales Bengals guaranteed "Fully Good" has been purchased on European account at Rs. 161 per candy. In New Cotton there has been a considerable drop, owing to reports of fine weather in America. New Broach has been done at Rs. 199, and Bengals at Rs. 158 per candy, and prices at closing are firmer.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	607 bales.
Wheat	2,195 cwts.
Linseed	3,655 "
Rapeseed	8,321 "
Poppyseed	1,913 "
Castorseed	1,491 "
Rice	1,138 "

FREIGHTS continue steady. Business is reported for Antwerp, August shipment, at 9s. 6d. per ton; for Dinkirk at 9s.; and for Liverpool at 8s. 6d. for Seeds, and 11s. for Cotton.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened steady in tone, at 1s. 3 15-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 19-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Legitimate business was very small, but re-sales came out without finding buyers, and the tone of the market was strong at closing, rates standing as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3¼d.	per rupee.
" Telegraphic	1s. 3¼d.	"
" 3 ms' sight	1s. 3 17-32d.	"
Credits "	1s. 3 31-32d.	"
Francs "	1'64 3-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—To-day 98¼ has been quoted for both Money and Account, for 3½ per Cents. with 94 for Threes, in a weak market.

SHARES.—There has been some movement in prices of Mill Scrip, with a downward tendency.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 15-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	112 5-16
3 per cent. Rentes	105
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 3-8
Bar Silver	25 1-4

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid in the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, AUG. 16.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan left here day before yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here yesterday evening.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Britannia, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 16.

The Anchor Line steamer Persia left here for Bombay yesterday morning.

KARACHI, AUG. 17.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Gisela, from Trieste, left for Bombay this morning.

HONGKONG, AUG. 17.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Candia arrived here, from Bombay, this morning.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 17.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—67 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 13 bales skins, Ewart Latham and Co; 13 bales skins, Hajee Mahomed Abba; 10 bales skins, V Mahomedbhoy and Co; 21 bales skins, The South Indian Export Co; 17 bales skins, Ahmed Abdoola and Co; 6 bales woollen and cotton carpets, H S Lalljee and Co; 20 cwt condiments, M M and Poonjiajee; 30 cwt condiments, H M M Poonjiajee; 35 cwt deer horns, Meghjee Mahomed and Co; 75 cwt gum, M Jaffer; 125 cwt gum, D Jina; 20 bales skins, Muncherjee Shapoorjee and Co; 13 bales skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 23 bales skins, N Ampavam; 110 cwt gum, J Peerbhoy Damjee; 9 bales hides, Pestonjee Eduljee Boyce; 1 case peacock feathers, A C Esmailjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s—2,000 cwt castorseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Drachenfels s—57 bales cotton, 3,000 cwt rapeseed, and 600 cwt myrabolams, Volkart Brothers; 6,627 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 3,396 lbs tea, William Watson and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ravenna s—7 bales skins, R Dhunjee; 11 cwt genda horns, E Pasin and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ravenna s—100 bales twist, and 80 chests opium, N J Abraham; 694 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 70 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 19 chests opium, C Bomonjee and Co; 203 chests opium, S N Talati and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Ravenna s—400 bales cotton, Latham, Abercrombie and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Merkara s—41 bales cotton, L Balooial.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 18th August, 1897.

1. The following member having joined has been taken on the strength of the Corps from the 16th instant and posted to No. 1 Sub-division, No. 1 Company :—No. 556 Gunner J. C. Beadle.

By order,
A. J. PHILL, LA., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V. D., COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 18th August, 1897.

1. Targets will be ready from 7 to 8 a.m., on Friday, at the Revolver Range of the 1st Bombay Infantry, Marine Lines, for all Officers and Sergeants who may wish to practice.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—AUGUST 16.

9 p.m.	79·5

TUESDAY.—AUGUST 17.

6 a.m.	82·6
10 a.m.	82·4
2 p.m.	84·4
2 p.m.	82·7

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

SHAW—PARLANE—July 28, at Holy Innocent's Church, Fallowfield, Manchester, by the Revd. A. D. Powell, M.A., Frank Watson Shaw, of Bombay, to Margaret, third daughter of the late James Parlane, of Manchester and Wigtownshire, N.B.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CROZIER—August 11, at Ghazipur, N.-W. P., the wife of J. W. Crozier, of a son.

GILL—August 8, at Craiglands, Naini Tal, the wife of W. J. O'Grady Gill, D. P. W., of a daughter.

LAWRIE—August 14, at Mar Lodge, Simla, the wife of Herbert J. Lawrie, Chotajan, Assam, of a son.

DEATHS.

KELLY—May 6, at Agra, Mr. J. Kelly (Pensioner), late of 2nd East Yorkshire Regiment, aged 65 years.

SIBSON—August 13, at Shillong, of typhoid fever, Fanny Sibson, aged 37 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

Dr. K. N. Bahadurji sends us a long, discursive, and very discourteous letter, as clearly out of order as the speech which the President of the Corporation declined to hear on Wednesday.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1897.

THE situation on the frontier has undergone a marked change for the better. The improvement is probably due to a combination of causes much more potent than the attempted combination of the frontier tribes has proved to be. In the first place, the heavy losses inflicted on the tribesmen whenever they came to close quarters, even under circumstances apparently the most favourable to them, and their uniform discomfiture in every encounter have naturally daunted even the audacity of the maddest of Mullahs and their confiding followers. In the next place, the promptitude with which troops were mobilised and forwarded in considerable strength to the different points threatened, while a formidable army was rapidly concentrated at Rawal Pindi and Peshawar, made Afghan sympathisers pause, and gave the Amir reason to reflect on the possible consequences of any error of judgment, any aberration of policy. Those who have formed a true estimate of Abdul Rahman's severely practical way of looking things through and through, and dismissing from his mind considerations of sentiment, so that he may form his judgment on the hard facts of a situation, will have counted with a certain degree of confidence that his sound sense and iron will would prevail, and that Afghanistan would not be allowed to drift into war with British India. Even before the communications which were addressed by the Government of India to his Highness on the participation of Afghan tribesmen in the raids upon the Tochi Valley and the attack on the Shabkadr Fort the Amir wrote to the Governor of Jellalabad, severely censuring him for having permitted Afghan tribesmen to cross the frontier. The Governor of Khost has sent a message to the Turis who successfully carried off between two and three hundred camels from the Tochi Valley that they will be severely punished if they again raid British territory. These measures are somewhat tardy and the camels have not yet been sent back. But it is evident that the Amir and his officials have changed their attitude of serene acquiescence and will now bestir themselves to keep the Afghan freebooters in their own hills. The Government of India—the public will have learned with satisfaction from the telegrams we published yesterday—have no present intention of doing more than administering severe chastisement to the tribesmen that have actually joined in the revolt. The force concentrated at Rawal Pindi is being largely reinforced, and with the Brigades at Peshawar, Kohat, and the Malakhand can at any time bring Afghanistan itself to book if the necessity should arise. But there is no desire or present intention to take that course. The doubtful attitude of the Amir, or at all events of some of his higher officials, has suggested a reconsideration of the policy hitherto pursued. His Highness receives a large annual subsidy, supplemented not infrequently by gifts of guns and ammunition. The Government of India without going to war has in its hands the power of bringing considerable pressure to bear on the Amir. The stoppage of the subsidy and the refusal of permission to transport across British territory the warlike stores and machines he is continually importing from Europe, would embarrass his Highness much more effectually than the remissness of his officers has embarrassed our operations amongst the Border tribes.

A GOOD deal has been recently heard about a book or pamphlet composed by Mullahs under the personal supervision of the Amir, and supposed to inculcate on the faithful the duty of fighting for Islam whenever a jehad or holy war is proclaimed. Some extracts from that interesting essay of royal authorship went the round of the Anglo-Indian press in March last. We did not quite share the view of some of our contemporaries that the production was of a necessarily inflammatory character. The casual reader would not suppose that it was written for a sinister purpose or that its circulation in Afghanistan or elsewhere meant mischief. Allowances have to be made for the vanity of royal authors, who do not like to hide their literary lights under bushels. The Great Frederick used to send his execrable verses to Voltaire to elicit a candid opinion on their merits, and so long as he remained on good terms with the Philosopher of Ferney the opinion was not only candid, but highly flattering. Abdul Rahman rather fancies himself as a writer of pamphlets, and some years since we were at the pains to get one of them translated. It summed up the several claims of England and Russia to the confidence and good-will of Afghanistan. After weighing the question very carefully, the writer came to the conclusion that as the former Power did not want Afghanistan as a stepping-stone to conquests in Central Asia, and Russia does wish to use it as a stepping-stone to India, the proper course for the Afghans to take is to keep the Russians out of their country, and keep friends with England. Discussions on matters of political or religious interest are freely resorted to as a means of extending the royal influence, and making converts to his views. Such conferences take the place of Parliaments under despots of an active turn of mind. The Emperor Akbar's religious debates not only gratified the Imperial curiosity to learn at first hand the various doctrines held by Moslems, Hindus, and Christians, but they brought him into personal contact with the men of light and leading amongst his subjects. It is as well to bear in mind that it is quite natural, and perhaps even necessary, for a ruler whose position requires him to seek friends amongst the religious guides of a half civilized people. There is a tendency to read into the pamphlets inspire by the Amir a settled purpose to arouse the fanaticism of his subjects and the Indian Moslems, and prepare a jehad against British rule. It would be a mistake to jump to the conclusion that the Amir is bent on bringing about a holy war. We do not know whether the translation which appeared in a paper published in the Punjab, was made by someone sufficiently versed in Moslem terminology to give the real meaning and drift of passages dealing with this very delicate subject. The preface to the booklet, Takwan-ul-Din, represents the Amir as summoning the doctors of the Moslem Law to his Palace, and expressing his desire that a book should be composed to "induce people to make holy wars, and to keep the religious beliefs of the people from being undermined." The second part of this recommendation is pitched in such a different key from the first, that the suspicion arises that the translator may have fallen into an error. A pundit might easily take the "Church militant" to mean the Church of the Crusades imposing on the modern Christian the duty of fighting in the Holy Land for the delivery of Jerusalem.

The first Dissertation states that the jehad is obligatory on all Moslems. But there is evidently a limitation. The Koran is quoted "Fight idolators as (when?) they fight with you." "God further enjoins :—'Fight for the cause of God with those who fight with you; but do not transgress, for God does not love transgressors.'" The principle of defence is also clearly indicated in the quotation from the Prophet :—"The need of those who defend the frontier of Mahomedan territories for one prayer is equivalent to five hundred prayers from those who stay at home and do not proceed to the frontier for keeping watch." The Dissertation proceeds to say that when the Mahomedan countries are invaded by the infidels, it is the duty of every Moslem, male and female, old or young, and master and slave, to proceed to the scene of war without waiting for the permission of husband, guardian, or master—a *levee en masse* with a vengeance. But it is to defend the frontier, not to invade the neighbouring country. In the second Dissertation, dealing with the claims of Government, Moslems are instructed in the most unequivocal terms on the duty to "Obey God, his Apostle, and the rulers over them, whatever religion they profess." Again, the Prophet is quoted : "Listen to and obey the orders of your Ruler, no matter whether he be an Ethiopian." Even tyranny will not justify revolt; "A tyrannical Ruler is better than anarchy." The duty of Moslems to obey the Ruler they have once selected, even if he do not come up to their expectations, is firmly inculcated. The third and last Dissertation is a refutation of the subversive tenets of the Wahabis who teach that Mohammed and his Saints can do neither good nor harm to any man; that the dead cannot hear; and other heresies, which Abdul Wahed, a Jew, with a spite to Islam, put into their mouths while pretending to be a pious Moslem. They are no better than infidels—and are therefore to be destroyed? No; "Prayers led by them are not allowed." Really this subversive volume is not so very dreadful when it comes to be looked into. The Wahabis have far more reason to complain than the omniscient editor who, without having read a line of it, hint darkly that it is calculated to precipitate a religious war and composed at the instance of the Sultan acting on a suggestion from the Emperor William. So history is written sometimes.

CONSIDERING that the Government had made such a moderate estimate of the value of their own paper as to announce a minimum two and a-half per cent. below par for their new three and a-half per cent. loan, and that the uncertainties existing in regard to frontier affairs have brought down the price of public securities somewhat, the average rate at which tenders were accepted—at Rs. 98-5, 3·88—may be regarded as on the whole satisfactory, although it did not quite come up to the expectation of the market and Funds consequently declined. The tenders received were nearly double the amount of the loan, but not a single rupee above the specified amount of three crores has been borrowed. The minimum price of acceptance was Rs. 98-1, no less than 67·20 per cent. of the paper being issued at that figure. Bombay which tendered for nearly half the loan has obtained 112¾ lakhs out of the 300 lakhs offered, and the list of successful applicants—seventy in number—is a fairly representative one. Now that the loan has been negotiated the price of Government paper may be expected to rise—provided of course that the position of affairs on the frontier does not assume a more serious aspect. The steady and well-distributed rainfall throughout the country has done a great deal to make amends for its late arrival, and while it is too early to form any definite conclusions, there is every reason to anticipate that generally speaking the famine will be at an end three months hence. There will then soon be a revival of trade, and Government paper will steadily rise in value. The holders of the new paper which has gone for the most part at one and three-quarters per cent. below par may, therefore, be congratulated upon having made a good investment. Government while having to pay interest on three crores, will receive five lakhs less than that amount, whereas last year their three per cent. loan of four crores brought in a windfall of nearly twelve and a-half lakhs in the shape of premia. The last time a loan was put on the market at a lower rate than the present one was in 1887-88, when the four per cent. loan for two crores went at an average rate of Rs. 97-11. After the famine twenty years ago the rate obtained for a loan at four per cent. was Rs. 96-6·833.

IN the matter of gold discoveries it is Canada, not the United States that beat the record this time. The greatest gold find of recent years is in British North America, and the Yankee is out of it. Fortunately for the early workers and unfortunately for those who would rush to the scene of their operations the last steamer has sailed north, and until April next operations must practically cease. Victoria, in British Columbia, is the nearest great city to the workings, which are described as the richest ever found. But they lie in the Far North within a hundred miles of Alaska. From Victoria the way to reach them is by steamer to the head of the Lynn Canal, thence over a mountain range to the head waters of the Yukon, and onward from that point down stream. The distance from Victoria to the head of the Lynn Canal is 1,034 miles; across the pass it is thirty-six miles, and the further journey down stream is 530 miles,—6,000 miles altogether. An ocean steamer is run to the head of the Canal, and the mountains are crossed by the White Pass, which has just been opened by the British Yukon Company. This part of the journey occupies two days and the highest elevation is 2,600 feet, but horses can go the entire distance. Though accounts have been received telling of the fabulous richness of the mines, we would not recommend Anglo-Indians or even enterprising natives to start out there. Fortunes are being made in a day and there is no fear of the country becoming over-crowded, there being room enough for all. But there is no food supply. Thousands of people are on the way—a journey of over six thousand miles. August is too late to start with a view to any extensive mining operations, for the winter is long and terrific. On short provisions the strongest constitution could not hold out against it. All the same, with a plentiful supply of provisions work might be proceeded with to a considerable extent in the winter. The ground is frozen and hard as iron several inches from the surface, but fires are lighted, and as the ground is softened shafts are slowly sunk, tunnels being worked thereafter. But the work is slow, and though fortunes have been made in a day at Klondyke the bulk of miners will have to work for that which they get. We are glad to find that the Canadian Government is not only making the best possible arrangements for the workers, but for itself also. Government has every alternate plot, and in addition to registration fee has now decided to charge a royalty of 10 per cent. upon the output of all claims yielding dols. 300 a month and under to each claim, and 20 per cent. upon each claim yielding over that amount per month. Though it is anticipated that there will be much difficulty in collecting this royalty in view of the nearness of the diggings to the Alaska border and other drawbacks, it is hoped that an equitable and general collection will soon come within the range of practical politics.

THE Presidency plague mortality sank to 64 in the week ending July 9, but during the five weeks that have followed it has risen by successive stages until last week it reached the comparatively high figure of 304. For this rise the outbreaks at Lanowli and Kirkee are principally responsible. At the latter place the deaths last week numbered 62, being nearly half the total mortality from the disease at that cantonment since its first appearance. Both Lanowli and Kirkee remained practically untouched when the disease was raging in Poona and Bombay. The fact that it has now asserted itself in these

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE MURDERER OF SENOR CANOVAS.

LONDON, AUG. 16.

The murderer of Senor Canovas, who was tried by court martial, has been sentenced to death.

THE ADJUTANT-GENERALSHIP.

It is believed that Sir Evelyn Wood becomes Adjutant-General on the 1st October.

A REMONSTRANCE TO THE AMEER.

The *Times* states that Lord Elgin has addressed a severe remonstrance to the Ameer regarding the participation of Afghan tribesmen in the recent fighting.

PRINCE HENRI OF ORLEANS.

Prince Henri of Orleans is progressing satisfactorily.

In view of the Prince's duel with the Count of Turin General Albertoni has withdrawn his challenge.

PRESIDENT FAURE'S VISIT TO RUSSIA.

Elaborate preparations are being made at St. Petersburg to entertain President Faure on a magnificent scale, and many Russian towns are sending deputations to him with gifts.

THE CLOSING OF THE INDIAN MINTS.

AUG. 17.

The "Times" publishes prominently a long article on the closing of the mints in India, and concludes by stating that examination of the question shows that all that is now needed to bring the great experiment to a successful close is a little courage, patience, and resource on the part of Indian financiers.

The article adds that it is impossible to treat the American Bimetallic Mission seriously.

TROOPS FOR INDIA.

The Second Battalion of the Lancashire Regiment has been ordered to embark for India on the 15th September; as also drafts for various Cavalry Regiments, the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, and the Bedfords.

A draft for the North Staffords also sails for India on the 25th September.

INTERVIEW WITH ISHAK KHAN.

A Russian journalist has interviewed Ishak Khan at Samarcand, and he stated to his interviewer that he declined to risk his head by accepting the Ameer's flattering invitation for him to return and be reinstated in his former Governorship. He prefers, he said, to stay at Samarcand.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, AUG. 17.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Shannon, with mails of the 6th inst., left here for Bombay, at 6 a.m., to-day, and the s. s. Ballaarat for Colombo and Australia, at 5 a.m., to-day.

MILITARY OFFICERS' EXAMINATIONS.

MORE LANGUAGES TO BE ACQUIRED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 17.

In addition to the higher and lower standard examinations in Urdu, Staff Corps officers are now ordered to pass in the language chiefly spoken by men of their regiment, whether it be Pushtu, Punjabi, Parvatiya, Hindi, Tamil, or Mahrati. The examination will ordinarily be conducted by a Field Officer, and will not be subject to review by the Board of Examiners in Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay. It will consist of the elementary translation of written and printed character, and conversation in the language. All officers under the rank of Substantive Field Officer or Wing or Squadron Commander, at the date of the appearance of the new rule in Army Circulars, will be required to pass before the end of two years, and in future every officer entering the Native Army will be required to pass within two years of his appointment. Officers transferred from one regiment to another will have to similarly pass in the language of their new regiment.

COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE TO NATIVE REGIMENTS.

A somewhat more elastic arrangement has been sanctioned, temporarily, for one year, from 1st November next, to regulate the Compensation Allowance granted to Native regiments for dearness of forage and grain, the responsibility being put upon commanding officers to see that while the State is not defrauded, their men shall receive a fair equivalent for what they have had to pay.

THE ARMY TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

The annual Government grant-in-aid of that useful institution, the Army Temperance Association, has been increased by two thousand rupees from next year. The enlargement of the Association room, at Deolali, at Government expense, has also been sanctioned.

LEAVE.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Hay, Bombay, officiates for Surgeon-Colonel D. E. Hughes, during the latter's absence on short leave, preliminary to retirement.

THE CALCUTTA RIOTS.

CALCUTTA, AUG. 17.

The case against the third batch of two men charged in connection with the recent riots ended to-day. One man was acquitted for want of evidence, and the magistrate will pass judgment on the other to-morrow. The trial of the first batch of seventy-four men was also concluded, and judgment will be given on Thursday.

THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF GOA AT POONA.

POONA, AUG. 17,

His Excellency Colonel Jose Joaquin Machado, Governor-General-elect of Goa, arrived here, this afternoon, from Bombay. His Excellency was accompanied by Captain A. P. D' Andrade, his Aide-de-Camp.

Colonel Machado was received by the Aide-de-Camp of Lord Sandhurst, and then drove to Ganeshkhind, where he was the guest of Lord and Lady Sandhurst.

On the Railway platform Mrs. DeMello, wife of Dr. Cabanis DeMello, presented a bouquet to his Excellency Colonel Machado, who leaves by the mail to-night for Goa.

RELIEF-WORK FOR SHOLAPUR.

In order to provide work for the famine-stricken people of Sholapur district, the Bombay Government has wisely ordered the commencement of earth-works for laying a double railway line from Sholapur to Lanowli, which is badly needed.

THE EPIDEMIC.

In the special Plague Hospital of Poona 5 new cases were admitted, of which three were from Kirkee, one from the city, and one among the 22nd Bombay Lancers, making the number of those under treatment 26.

There were eleven new cases and 12 deaths at Kirkee, and at Lanowli 5 cases and 2 deaths.

AFGHANISTAN AND THE FRONTIER DISTURBANCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 17.

All was quiet this morning on the Afghan frontier.

It appears the Amir's orders to the Governor of Jellalabad calling him to account for permitting the raiding in British territory were despatched before any communication on the subject arrived from the Government of India; and as the Governor of Khost has now stopped another Afghan raiding party which was starting for the Tochi Valley, it looks as if Afghan officials were beginning to realise their responsibilities in the matter.

THE SWAT RISING.

THE ADVANCE DELAYED.

REPORTED GATHERING AT LADAKI.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AMANDARAH, VIA MALAKHAND, AUG. 16.

The 1st Brigade is still encamped at Amandarah.

The advance was delayed this morning by heavy rain, which poured for hours.

Several reports from the Upper Swat, received yesterday, mentioned a gathering of Boserwals and Hindustani fanatics and Swatis about Ladaki.

Brigadier-General Woodhouse arrived at Buksh Ali with one squadron of the 10th Bengal Lancers, being followed by the Highland Light Infantry and the 3rd Company Bombay Sappers and Miners.

This force moves to Rustam to-day, but the roads are reported to be bad, independently of the heavy rain which has fallen.

The Kabul river has been bridged, and the bridge withstood a very heavy flood yesterday.

The lower Swatis having submitted unconditionally, are being allowed to re-occupy their villages.

ANOTHER BATTLE EXPECTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 17.

Shots were fired into Fort Lockhart on Sunday, but since then nothing has been heard of the supposed tribal rising. As a precaution, however, the women and children are being sent down to Kohat, both from the Samana range posts and from Cherat.

General Blood's advance up the left bank of Swat River into Bonerwal territory has been delayed by rain; but a forward movement from Tana in light order was made to-day, and some five hundred of the enemy were found entrenched in sangars on a low spur between Jalala and Landakh.

The last report is that the weather was clearing, and an advance was to be made immediately against the enemy; so that fighting will probably be now on.

The enemy are believed to comprise Upper Swatis, Bonerwals, and Hindustanis, who are reported to have been hanging about the hills.

THE EXPECTED BATTLE.

THE ENEMY DRIVEN BACK AFTER SEVERE FIGHTING.

LATER.

General Blood, at the head of the 1st Malakhand Brigade, to-day, attacked the enemy on the hills, near Jalala.

Colonel Meiklejohn was sent to crown the heights on the right; while General Blood advanced against the centre, and after sharp fighting, in which the enemy made a strong stand, drove them out of the sangars and occupied the positions.

The tribesmen opposed to Colonel Meiklejohn then retired into the hills in the direction of Bonar.

The casualties are not yet reported.

Further advance will be made to-morrow.

THE TRIBESMEN PLOTTING FOR A GENERAL RISING.

News from Kohat reports that plotting amongst the tribesmen is still going on, and a number of meetings are being held in the Afridi country, in the hope of patching up tribal differences preliminary to a general rising.

Now that so strong a force has been pushed up to Kohat, however, it is not thought probable that the tribesmen will allow themselves to be beguiled into an outbreak.

LAHORE, AUG. 17.

The Police Training School at Phillour has been closed, and the Superintendent and men, numbering over 300, have left for Peshawar.

The regiments of the Reserve Brigade are beginning to arrive at Rawalpindi. The 18th Bengal Lancers go to Kohat in the first instance, and it is understood that the Royal Scots Fusiliers from Sialkot will move to the Kurram Valley.

Our Poona correspondent wires:—

The following further Medical officer and Medical Subordinates are ordered to report themselves at Bombay before proceeding to Rawalpindi with the Field Hospitals:—Surgeon-Major Ferguson, 19th Bombay Infantry; Assistant Surgeons Roache, Alphonso, Pais, and De Souza; also eight British Medical orderlies are being sent from Poona—four from the Durhams and four from the Royal Irish Rifles.

Lieutenant Fraser, 4th Bombay Cavalry, has been appointed Assistant to Brigade Commissariat Officer, Second Reserve Brigade, and ordered to proceed to Rawalpindi immediately.

A special goods train with ambulance carts, tents, and stores left Poona, this evening, for the front.

Several specials for the troops have been sent to-day to Dhond to carry troops from Bangalore, and other places passing through.

THE FIELD HOSPITALS FROM BOMBAY.

The work of preparing the four field hospitals which are ordered to the front from Bombay is being pushed rapidly forward, and it is anticipated that two of them—No. 23 British and No. 62 Native—will be despatched to Rawalpindi, this evening, by special train. These two will complete the hospital equipment of the Second Reserve Brigade, while the two that are to follow—the 24th British and the 63rd Native—will be required for the Third Reserve Brigade. Each hospital will comprise four commissioned officers, and seven or eight hospital assistants, and the sudden demand for their services on the frontier will handicap the civil authorities a great deal in combatting plague and famine. Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkins, Surgeon-Majors C. J. Addison, W. Berryman, and C. F. Willis—who are each to command a field hospital—and other officers detailed reported themselves at the District Staff office yesterday. The two British hospitals will each have attached to them a number of men drawn from the Middlesex Regiment to carry out the duties of store sergeants and nursing orderlies. The men to act in the same capacities in regard to the Native hospital will be drawn from the ranks of the Native regiments in Bombay.

The full personnel of a field hospital is 250 men, but it is not likely that the number will be reached in the case of those now being sent from here, owing to the fact that the demands previously made on this side for dhoolie-bearers has left the Bombay Command without any reserve whatever of these useful and necessary adjuncts to a field hospital. In the event of the higher authorities coming to the conclusion that the places of bearers must be filled, they will be drawn from the Punjab or other Commands. But should the field hospitals leave Bombay somewhat short of the full complement of men they will be more than complete so far as medical stores are concerned. Orders have been issued for the equipment to be 125 per cent. larger than usual all round—in other words two and a-quarter times the full service scale. This order is regarded as an indication that the higher authorities anticipate that it will be a considerable time before the troops on the frontier are demobilized. The officers of the district and Commissariat staff have been busily occupied in making necessary arrangements for the despatch of these field hospitals, the first moiety of which, leaving Bombay to-night, will reach Rawalpindi early next week.

The following is a list of the officers comprised in the personnel of the Field Hospitals under orders to Rawalpindi:—

No. 23 British Field Hospital.—Surgeon-Major C. J. Addison, in-charge; Surgeon-Captains E. W. Slayter, H. W. K. Read, R. C. Lewis, (will join at Rawalpindi.)

Assistant Surgeons—Surgeon-Lieutenant and Senior Assistant Surgeon M. S. A. Caldeiro, with seven others.

No. 24 British Field Hospital—Surgeon-Major J. R. Yourdie, in-charge; Surgeon-Major W. E. Berryman, Surgeon-Captain R. F. E. Austin, Surgeon-Captain N. Marder, (the two latter will join at Rawalpindi.)

Assistant Surgeons 1st Class Assistant Surgeon A. Mercado, and seven others.

No. 62 Native Field Hospital—Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel J. S. Wilkins, D. S. O., in-charge; Surgeon-Major A. F. Ferguson, Surgeon-Captain H. Bennett, Surgeon-Lieutenant R. H. Price, (will join at Rawalpindi.)

Hospital Assistants—Senior Hospital Assistant Shaik Abdul Rezak, and seven others.

No. 63 Native Field Hospital—Surgeon-Major C. F. Willis, in-charge; Senior Hospital Assistant T. C. Pais, and seven others, to be allotted by the Principal Medical Officer, Bombay and Aden Districts. Army Hospital Corps have been warned by the Principal Medical Officer, Bombay Command, to report themselves to him to be allotted between the two British Field Hospitals.

Surgeon-Captain N. Faichnie, now in charge of Colaba Hospital, has been directed to proceed forthwith to Ahmedabad to relieve Surgeon-Major J. R. Yourdie, under orders for Field Service.

The following Non-Commissioned Officers and men from the British and Native Regiments serving in Bombay, have been detailed for duty with the Native Field Hospitals:—

2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment—8 Pack Store Sergeants and 8 Nursing Orderlies with Nos. 23 and 24 British Field Hospitals. 8th Regiment Bombay Infantry—4 Pack Store Havildars with No. 63 Native Field Hospitals. 22nd Regiment Bombay Infantry—4 Pack Store Havildars with No. 62 Native Field Hospitals.

In view of the present state of unrest upon the frontier, fears are being expressed at Cherat on behalf of the women and children located there. Their husbands have all been taken away, and four companies have been sent to protect them. But the water supply is two miles distant, and brought up by Pathans in a contractor's employ. Should the station be attacked, and the water supply cut off, as it infallibly would be, the chances are that the garrison would be in the direst straits. There are over a hundred women and children in this exposed post. In addition to this, useful troops are tied up to protect this sanitarium, when at Peshawar or Murree the women would be in safety. The general opinion is that the sooner the women are removed to some safer location the better it will be. Of course, however, the moral effect of such a move must also be considered.

As mentioned it was a current report that the Amir's sepoys fought against our troops at Shabkadr, we are now told that it is believed that many Pathans from British territory were with the mad fakir at the Malakhand.

There is a close connection between the mad fakir and the Mullah of Haddah. They are said to come from the same or neighbouring villages, and it is open to question whether the fakir is not a disciple of the Mullah.

It must have been a matter of surprise to many, remarks the Lahore paper, why the tribesmen never attempted to destroy the Chakdara bridge. The reason is said to be that they were so confident of complete victory that they thought it would be well to keep the bridge in good repair for subsequent use. Their overweening confidence in the mad fakir is amply testified by the undaunted way in which they rallied to the attack time and again, in spite of the terrible losses inflicted on them by the old smooth-bore and the Maxims. Prayer was held in a mosque in the village of Chakdara, and until the fort was relieved the tribesmen, with scaling-ladders ready to hand, came straight from the mosque to the walls certain each time that at last victory was to be theirs. As we already knew the only result was the greatest slaughter ever inflicted on the frontier. During the last Afghan war, the only occasion when over a thousand men were slain, was at Ahmed Khel, where the Afghan loss was estimated at 1,300 killed.

Describing the affair at Shabkadr, the Lahore paper's correspondent says:—It only remains to be noted that the wounds were made by almost every class of bullet, Lee-Metford, Martini-Henry, shrapnel bullets, and rugged lumps of lead and other metal. It is also quite evident that the bullets used were mostly of very decided "stopping" power. A man hit was stopped. An exception was Lieutenant Drummond, Somersets, hit by a Lee-Metford who was able to go on. It is not an unfair presumption, therefore, that men on the enemy's side hit by our Lee-Metford bullets were not immediately placed *hors de combat*. In any case the two companies of the Somersets were numerically too weak to stop the enemy who so largely outnumbered them. For two days nothing has been seen of the enemy at all.

It would be useless now, observes the *Pioneer*, to pretend that the attitude of the Amir of Kabul in the immediate future is not the most important factor in connection with the operations to be undertaken on the North-West frontier. His Highness has by now received from the Government of India a clear expression of their opinion regarding the part taken by General Ghulam Hyder and tribesmen subject to Kabul authority in the recent outbreak in the Swat Valley, and in the Mohmand raid. As to Ghulam Hyder, a General who permits his troops, regular and irregular, to join in attacking a country which is in friendly alliance with his own Government is unfit to hold any command and his degradation would be a fitting punishment; but against him also there is the serious charge that he himself aided and abetted the fanatical leaders of the movement which has caused the outbreak of war with several tribes and unrest among others. We are not concerned now to enquire whether the Afghan Commander-in-Chief was acting under orders from Kabul distinct in their tenour or only suggestively framed. The Amir is the declared ally of the British Government subsidised and supported in every way, and to impeach his loyalty without giving him an opportunity of stating his case would be a precipitate step. But the present issue between him and the Government of India is a perfectly simple one. He must restrain his subjects from raiding up an British territory and his troops from any participation in warfare waged by tribesmen within the zone of British political influence. His obligation on those two points cannot be evaded, neither can a plea be accepted that irresponsible fanatics were alone guilty of disturbing the borderland. There is, as we have before said, evidence to show that Afghan officials lent their countenance to the mullahs who have excited the tribes, while the presence at Shabkadr of a strong contingent of men from Laipura and Jellalabad military districts proves that something more than fanaticism caused the raid. When the Amir has replied to the remonstrance which has justifiably been addressed to him, we shall be able to judge exactly what the position is on the Afghan frontier. Meanwhile it is only wise to strengthen all points liable to attack by the tribesmen and to keep a sharp look out against surprises. There will, a few days hence, be eight brigades on a war footing at and beyond Rawalpindi and the display of force in Swat the Peshawar Valley, Kohat and the Tochi cannot fail to have a wholesome effect not only along the frontier, but in Afghanistan also.

The 1st Brigade as it moves up the valley will have the Buneerwals on its right flank, but these are not expected to make any demonstration, as only one section, the Salarzai, were implicated in the attack on the Malakhand, and the tribe generally seems anxious not to assume any hostile attitude. To guard against possible trouble with them, however, the 1st Reserve Brigade at Mardan has been raised to full strength by the addition of the Highland Light Infantry and the 2nd Queen's Regiment from Rawalpindi. A force from this brigade can, if necessary, be detached to Rustam, 30 miles north-east of Mardan, whose appearance would remind the Buneerwals that they can be attacked both in front and rear. This considering force on the southern border of the Buners would thus fulfil a most useful purpose.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 20.

COMMENTING on the speeches of Sir George Cotton, Mr. N. N. Wadia and Mr. S. M. Moses, at the last meeting of the Bombay Millowner's Association, the *Manchester Guardian* remarks that of the still uninterrupted expansion of the demand in China for the lower counts of cotton yarn produced in the mills of India, Japan, and of the country itself there can be no doubt. As to its causes there is no definite information, but it is not difficult to arrive at a tolerably well-assured opinion. It must be remembered that the vast population of China is mainly clothed with cotton manufactured at home, and that the imports of the finer and more expensive descriptions from Great Britain and the United States are bought only by the richer portion of the community, the rest having hitherto used the cheaper sorts woven from the coarser counts of yarn spun by hand. Even in India hand-spinning is not yet everywhere extinct, and when we take account of the absence of cheap means of transport in China, and the conservative habits of the people, it may with considerable confidence be assumed that the growing absorption of the coarser counts of cotton yarn spun in Indian, Japanese, and Chinese mills is due to a substitution of this yarn for that which has for centuries been spun by hand from native raw cotton. This view is supported, indeed, by the statements of consular and other travellers in the interior of China, especially in Szechuen, the great handicraft cotton spinning and weaving province, who have frequently borne testimony to the importance of the hand spinning and weaving industry of that country. It is not yet quite forty years since the once familiar sound of the cotton hand-loom was heard in English cottages, and in Germany and other parts of the European continent there are many thousands of hand-looms still weaving cotton goods. Sir George Cotton, alluding to the relatively poor progress of the power-loom industry of Bombay, stated that hand-loom weaving is, even now, increasing in India, and he expressed the opinion that it will always be a keen competitor with machine-loom weaving in the Dependency. But the paper in question points out that in the spinning process the machine has a much easier victory. In the case of the loom the question of economical production is mainly one of speed. In the spinning process not only is the spindle driven more rapidly than the hand spinning wheel, but the number of spindles under the charge of a single person is enormously multiplied. When, therefore, the spinning mills of India, Japan, and China began to supply such coarse yarns as can be spun from the short-stapled cotton of the East hand-spinning was rapidly displaced, and in China there is the largest existing field for this substitution. How much of the displacement has already been accomplished, and how much still remains, is a question for the solution of which we have no data. These considerations do not, of course, in any way affect the undoubted truth that the export of the lower counts of English yarns to India, China, and other parts of the East has been greatly reduced by the fall in Eastern exchanges. They do explain, however, the continued expansion of the demand in China for the coarse yarns produced in the Indian mills. Sooner or later, no doubt, the process of substituting machine-spun for hand-spun yarn will be practically completed. But at present there is no sign of the cessation of hand-spinning. How far the increase of spinning mills in Japan and China is undermining the demand for Indian yarn in China is another question. In Japan itself the native mills have already gone far towards terminating the importation of Bombay yarns. There may, however, be just reason for the confident opinion expressed by Sir George Cotton that the production of the Bombay mills will for some time to come find an enlarging market in China.

The German newspapers appear to be much perplexed by a rumour that the British Government is about to give notice to terminate the British commercial treaty of 1865 with the German Zollverein. There is really no mystery about the matter. That treaty was concluded by Lord John Russell, then the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, under Lord Palmerston's Administration. It was negotiated at a time when the British Government had entire control of the fiscal arrangements of the colonies so far as these were affected by treaties with foreign countries. Since then this control has been greatly relaxed, and in fact since 1880 no commercial treaties have been concluded by the Imperial Government in which the liberty of the self-governing colonies to acquiesce in them has not been expressly reserved. But the Anglo-German treaty of 1865 has, by this change, become antiquated, for it provided that no British colony should impose duties on German productions "higher or other" than those imposed on British productions of the like kind. The revision of the treaty with a view to bringing it into conformity with the altered constitutional relationship of the colonies with the mother country is therefore a necessary consequence which ought to have been formally carried out years ago. It is no doubt unfortunate that the question of revision has to be raised at a time when Canada is claiming to use her fiscal liberty in a way which may—or may not—be employed adversely to German trade with the Dominion. But the duty of bringing our treaties into conformity with the altered constitutional relations of the colonies to the mother country is imperative, and cannot be neglected now that public attention has been called to it. It can hardly be believed that German Statesmen will take an unreasonable view of a proposal for a revision of the treaty, the necessity of which has been, too tardily, brought to light by the recent changes in the fiscal policy of Canada. The occasion is to be regretted, but the duty is plain.

The chronicler of the tinplate trade has now few opportunities of giving way to an optimistic mood. The same story of few orders, closed works, and, worse than all, labour disputes, has again to be recorded. Masters complain that current prices yield only a loss; the men say they claim their full wages, loss or no loss. About eight or ten works are now closed in consequence of the men's refusal to make concessions. It does not, says Mr. Burrell Prior, require an immense amount of wisdom, in the present state of the industry, with new works rising in nearly all the countries of the Continent, and even in Japan, and with the American trade lost, to see that the only possible chance of success is for masters and men to combine to reduce the cost of output to the lowest point. But this is the last thing they think of doing. They prefer to watch their customers go elsewhere, and with help of the newest machinery, and big import duties, stamp the Welsh trade into insignificance. Then, when it is too late, they will cry out to Heaven to help them, and of course their cry will be in vain. But there is no necessity for pessimism. If masters and men would work together in the sense indicated above, in a few years they would all reap an ample reward for their courage and patience, and no doubt for a time both courage and patience are needed.

Reporting on the American cotton situation, under date July 21, Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co., of New York, say:—"During the past week the condition of the crop has unquestionably improved, but the trade remains in doubt as to whether the recent rains in the South-west, giving a downfall in Sherman, Texas, of 4·82 inches, have been sufficiently widespread to justify the opinion of a final break in the drought. From the Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States the advices are of the most reassuring nature; the crop appears to be progressing, giving small apprehension as to its future. Beneficial rains have fallen, and no complaints are forthcoming. Doubt remains only as to Texas, and upon this most important State is focussed the attention of all interested in the coming crop. Circulars, in consequence, resolve themselves mainly into a history or a provision of weather conditions there, and from the varied statements it is almost as difficult to make the one as the other. Private advices from New Orleans have iterated showers with frequency, which the official reports fail to confirm, and the probabilities are that in the vast area of the State local rains have engaged the attention of some observers, and have been overlooked by others. It is the opinion of the trade, however, that the recent rains have covered enough of the State to be of great benefit were needed, and it is believed that they are the precursor of a more copious supply, the fact that they have fallen being interpreted that more will come. This may be true, but the anticipated result remains to be seen. Speculation has been narrow, mainly local, and the improvement in wheat, in coffee, and in the stock market has gone on unnoticed by the trade, which appears temporarily indifferent to the activity and enhancement of values elsewhere. This is not likely to continue, and the awakening may be sharp and sudden. Spot cotton is in good demand. Already the country seems almost bare of cotton; Southern mills are replenishing their exhausted supplies in New York and other remote points, and the decrease in the stock is daily becoming more alarming, with a prospect, almost as of a certainty, of complete exhaustion before the new crop becomes available. The prevailing apathy with which this is viewed would appear to indicate that the indifference may continue, notwithstanding the probabilities in favour of an improvement in prices, and every shower is a 'bear' argument, which provokes some selling and some demoralisation in consequence, as the demand continues limited.

In the course of a report forwarded to the Foreign Office by the British Consul General at Bagdad reference is made to the serious congestion of British Manchester goods which took place at Bussorah last autumn in consequence of the inability of the steamers plying on the Tigris to cope with the traffic between Bussorah and Bagdad. Mr. Loch attributes the block to the low state of the river at that time, the depth being in places only from 3ft. 6in. to 4ft. The steamers were consequently not able to take full cargoes. But there is another explanation of the congestion not mentioned by the Consul General, of which merchants carrying on trade with these ports are aware. The Turkish Government strictly limits the number of steamer plying on the Tigris, only two being permitted to do so, and these are said to be old vessels, belonging to a foreign company. The hindrance to trade and the losses incurred by merchants engaged in commerce with Mesopotamia in consequence of insufficient means of transport, are stated by Mr. Loch to have been very serious. At one time, he says, there were 5,300 tons of goods waiting at Bussorah to be transhipped to Bagdad. These goods were intended for winter use, and the consequence of the delay was that they arrived too late, the bazaars were glutted with unsaleable merchandise, and business had therefore been depressed ever since the occurrence.

In his speech at the quarterly meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce held this week, Mr. W. H. Holland, the Chairman, adverting to the visit of the Colonial Premiers, said that the interesting and novel fiscal scheme which Canada lately launched had been considered by the Board, but the question was so complicated that a resolution on the subject had been deferred. Its chief interest lay in the proposed reciprocal tariff. The scheme looked simple and fair, and more hopeful than any previous one, because it did not ask us to relinquish Free Trade, and if England only had to be considered it might easily be carried out. With regard to the condition of trade, he regretted there was a decrease in the imports in six months of 4 per cent., and though there was a trifling increase in exports, it was entirely in connection with colonial produce. The worst feature in connection with the exports was the falling off in yarns and textile fabrics. The prospects of the home trade were, however, good, if strikes and lock-outs did not nullify the effect of the good harvest which we all expected. It was a source of great satisfaction to know that our trade with India was improving.

The President of the Board of Trade has formed Committee on Commercial Intelligence, of which the duties are "to consider and advise as to the best means of bringing to the knowledge of Chambers of Commerce the information furnished by Consuls and commercial attaches, or other Imperial officers, Agents General, and other representatives of the colonies and of India, as to the supply and demand and other conditions of the markets in their respective districts, and as to the opportunities which they afford for the introduction and development of British trade." Many of the Chairmen of Chambers of Commerce in the country have been invited to join the committee.

An interesting correspondence between a Mr. A. W. Bain, of Leeds, and the London general manager of the New York *Life* Assurance Company, has recently been published, and it very clearly proves the unreliability of some life assurance estimates. Twenty years ago Mr. Bain effected an assurance with the New York Life, being more or less induced to do so on the strength of certain estimates, authorized and published by the company. The estimated result accruing to Mr. Bain was £2,580, but the actual result is a trifle of £1,058 short of the estimate. Notwithstanding this, Mr. Bain has actually received back his money compounded at 4½ per cent., besides having been assured; and though in itself this is an excellent result, that does not dispense with the fact that the result is 40 per cent. below the estimate. The mistake—which the New York Life cannot get away from—was in issuing so optimistic and evidently ungrounded and ill-calculated an estimate, and it is not enough to say, as the general manager says, that this was "simply an estimate and should be treated as such. These estimates were based upon the experience of the company at that time, and were approved by the most eminent actuaries as likely to be realized." Nor will it suffice to say also that "no one could foretell the changes that were to be wrought in the money market," &c., because we expect actuaries to be specially capable of anticipating possibilities with something approaching to accuracy—that is their peculiar business. The whole thing serves again to demonstrate and emphasize the fact that these estimates, published no matter under whose auspices, are sometimes not worth the paper they are printed upon, and the public will do well to take note of this fact. Had there been no estimate, probably Mr. Bain would have been satisfied at the result. As it is, he is greatly disappointed, and not unnaturally.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Middle and Lower Colaba..	0	0	4
B Mandvie and Dongri	1	1	17
C Market, Fanaswadi, and Kumbharwada	3	2	23
D Khetwadi	0	0	8
E Mazagon	0	0	67
F Parel	0	0	12
G Mahim	1a	0	10
Non-Resident and Unknown..	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	4	18
Total...	5	7	139
Total to date...12,716		10,753	

(a) From Malad.

CHOLERA.

Attacks	39b
Deaths	17

(b.) One from Thana, one Ratnagiri, and one Joanpur.

THE PREVAILING DISTRESS.

The evidence that the city is now made the resort of numerous undersed people from the mofussil continues to accumulate. The number of beggars about the streets, especially in the Native Town, is much larger than usual, and many of them show signs of want of food. With the kindness which is so marked a characteristic of the Indian poor, many people who have their homes in the city, share their dole of daily food with unfortunate arrivals from up-country, and give them shelter, thus reducing their own vitality by privation, and adding to the evils of over-crowding always chronic in Bombay. There is every reason to believe that it is amongst the immigrants that the high mortality is most rife, as their semi-starved condition renders them very liable to succumb to the diseases always prevalent in the monsoon. Owing to the heavy rain of Saturday, the census, which was to have been taken in De Lisle and Curry Roads, under the direction of the Health Officer, has been postponed. Its object is to see to what extent needy immigrants from the mofussil are living in the large chawls along those thoroughfares.

DEATH OF RAILWAY OFFICIALS FROM CHOLERA.

Two permanent way inspectors of the G. I. P. Railway have fallen victims to cholera—Mr. William Johnson at Bhoswal, and Mr. Krishnajee at Kalyan.

DEPARTURE OF THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF GOA.

His Excellency Colonel J. J. Machado, the Governor-General-elect of Portuguese India, who arrived in Bombay, from Portugal, on Saturday, left here yesterday morning for Poona by the 7-45 a.m. train *en route* to Marmagoa, in company of his Aide-de-Camp, Captain A. P. D'Andrade. Amongst those present at the Victoria Terminus to see his Excellency off were Colonel K. Villar, the Governor of Damaun; Dr. J. A. Da Gama; Mr. J. Rossrio, and Mr. Ahmedbhoy Dewji. About half-past 7 o'clock, Colonel Machado, accompanied by his Aide-de-Camp, drove to the Victoria Terminus, where, on alighting, he was met by the above gentlemen, with whom he shook hands. Mr. Ahmedbhoy Dewji stepped forward and decorated his Excellency with a floral wreath and presented him with a bouquet. A similar compliment was paid to his Aide-de-Camp. On arriving at Poona, the Governor-General-elect is to have an interview with his Excellency Lord Sandhurst, and will start by the 9 p.m. train for Marmagoa, by the Southern Maratha line. On Monday evening, Colonel Machado, by special invitation, visited Dr. Da Gama at his place, where his Excellency had tea with Dr. Da Gama and several other leading gentlemen of the community.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S PROBABLE POLICY.

PROPOSED EXTRADITION TREATY.

We learn from a well-informed source that during his stay in Bombay, Colonel Machado did not say much about his intended policy in Goa. He has a great deal of information about the state of affairs there, but he wishes to examine the position personally, and act accordingly. He seems to be very well disposed towards the Ranes, and if they place before his Excellency their grievances, he will, no doubt, try and redress them. He is expected to withdraw the suspension of the guarantees and give liberty to the press. He does not seem to be very pleased with the way in which journals are being conducted in Goa. He declared that he had full powers from his Government to sign an Extradition Treaty with the Bombay Government, with retrospective effect, and that Lord Sandhurst had similar instructions from the English Government to sign the said treaty on their behalf. Besides, that if the Ranes did not settle down peacefully and threatened to give the Government further trouble, he had powers to requisition a British force to enable him to put an end to the revolt. His Excellency has a great many projects in view such as he has successfully carried out in Africa, and which he means to try in Goa. The present unsatisfactory state of the Goa treasury he looks upon as nothing unusual, the case being identical with that of Beira, when he took charge of it.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY *VS.* POONA.

This match, which with the exception of the Presidency vs. Parsees is the most important of the season, was commenced yesterday. The day for a wonder was fine and no interruption was caused by rain, though the wicket was somewhat sticky from the recent wet weather. Great interest is always shown in this fixture both by Europeans and natives, as the selection of the Presidency team depends a great deal upon the form shown during the match, and a goodly crowd of spectators lined the boundaries, increasing in number during the latter part of the day. On paper the Poona team looks by far the stronger, several men being unable to play for the Gymkhana at the last minute.

The bowling department of the Bombay team appeared especially weak in print, but Cheetham rose to the occasion and proved absolutely unplayable on a very sticky wicket; his analysis at the end of the Poona innings reading 16 overs, 6 maidens, 8 wickets, and 26 runs. Clark bowled well also, his analysis being 14 overs, 7 maidens, 2 wickets, and 28 runs. The Poona team collapsed in the most extraordinary manner, and one longed to see Greig appear on the field to stop the rot which fairly got hold of the eleven. Play began soon after 11-30, when Lowis having won the toss went out to face the music with Browne, Cheetham (Gymkhana end) and Clark (Market end) being entrusted with the bowling. Browne at once started scoring by putting Cheetham for a single, and Lowis got Clark away for a couple in the next over. Browne notched the first boundary of the day off Cheetham's next over and Lowis put Clark away for 4 in the next over. This brought 10 up on the board, Cheetham, however, cut Lowis' life short by bowling him in the next over. (15-1.) Fairfax took his place and started playing a defensive game, while Browne played somewhat recklessly. Running out to Cheetham he should have been stumped, but Hall muffed the ball, his only mistake the whole of the innings. The life didn't serve the Poona man much as Hall stumped him in Cheetham's next over. Major Bythell joined Fairfax, who was playing most carefully and just managed to break his duck when he was clean bowled by Clark with the last ball of the over. Edwards filled the vacancy, but didn't add to the score, as his wicket was scattered by Clark with the first ball of the next over. Sale now joined Fairfax and managed to put Clark to the boundary for 4 and the next ball snicked him for two. Fairfax put Cheetham away for one and Sale treated him to a cut for two, but Cheetham had his revenge for the latter batsman stepped out to hit him and was very smartly stumped by Hall. (42-5-8.) Matters looked bad for Poona, but worse was to follow, for Deas, the next man in, succumbed to Cheetham before he could score. Bradford partnered Fairfax and between them they raised the score to 50. Wilson now relieved Clark and sent down a maiden. Bradford scored three off Cheetham's next over, and Fairfax treated Wilson in a like manner. Their scoring didn't last long, as Bradford becoming impatient went out to one from Cheetham and was stumped by Hall. Young followed, but was caught by Clark off Cheetham before he could score, and Melville who took his place had his wicket disturbed by the same bowler without making a run. Addison was the last man in and put Wilson away for two. He had no further chance of scoring, for Fairfax who had batted most patiently put one from Cheetham into Holland's hands at point, and the Poona eleven was out for the small total of 65. Hall's wicket-keeping was quite one of the features of the day's cricket and Cheetham's analysis is in some part due to him. Only 5 minutes were wanting to tiffin time and the teams therefore adjourned till 2-30. At 2-35 the Gymkhana commenced their venture with Hall and Holland against the bowling of Deas (Market end) and Lowis (Gymkhana end). Hall started at once and put Lowis away in the slips for 2 and Holland treated Deas in the same manner. A maiden followed from each bowler and then Holland drove Deas for 3. Both batsmen scored a boundary and several singles, and seemed to be perfectly at home with the bowling, when Hall was smartly caught at the wicket by Young. (1-23-15.) The retiring batsman had played very attractive cricket for his runs and looked all over like staying. Ward joined Holland, and though his style is not one that takes the spectators' fancy he managed to run the score up with Holland to within 15 of the Poona eleven's total before he was caught in the slips. (50-2-9

powers. Swainson's score stood at 26, and though his innings was not a faultless one, it helped the Gymkhana through a nasty place. Bombay innings closed for 103. At 5-15 Poona started their second innings with Browne and Fairfax, and both batsmen played a most careful game, being content to keep their wickets up and let the runs look after themselves. They put together 23, when Fairfax driving one to mid-off called to Browne to run, Wilson who fielded the ball threw it in very smartly, and before Browne could reach the crease his wicket was down. Edwards joined Fairfax, and the two played out time, the score being 30 for one wicket, when play stopped for the day. The following were the scores :—

POONA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Capt Lowis, b Cheetham	9		
H E Brownes Hall, b Cheetham	12	run out	11
Fairfax, c Holland, b Cheetham	18	not out	14
Major Bythell, b Clark	1		
Edwards, b Clark	0	not out	5
Sale, c Hall, b Cheetham	3		
Deas, b Cheetham	0		
Bradford, st Hall, b Cheetham	9		
Young, c Clark, b Cheetham	0		
Melville, b Cheetham	0		
Capt Addison, not out	2		
Extras	6	Extras	0
Total	85	Total	30

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	h	m	R	w.
Cheetham	15	6	26	8
Clark	14	7	28	2
Wilson	4	2	5	0

BOMBAY.

Hall, c Young, b Lowis	15
Capt Holland, c Addison, b Edwards	27
Capt Ward, c Fairfax, b Browne	9
Lieut Vines, b Edwards	0
Cheetham, c Sale, b Deas	2
Swainson c Sale, b Browne	26
Lieut Henderson, b Deas	0
Clark, run out	17
Lieut Waters, c Deas, b Browne	0
Doyle, c Fairfax, b Browne	0
Wilson, not out	0
Extras	7
Total	103

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R.	M.	R.	W.
Lowis	16	6	31	1
Deas	17	7	40	2
Browne	13	7	9	4
Edwards	9	2	12	2

HYDERABAD NEWS.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing on Friday, says :—The rain has come after all, and though we have gauged only 81 cents during the 24 hours ending yesterday, 12th August (4 p.m.), yet we ought to be thankful for small mercies, and hope that the still overcast sky will shower more blessings on us. The price of grain continues high, perhaps abnormally so, but thanks to his Highness' Government and Hajee Sajun Lall, who is selling grain to thousands daily at from 2 to 1-2 seers cheaper than the prevailing market rates, the famine is not actually felt at Hyderabad up to the present. In the out lying district, scarcity is felt to a great extent, and a further sum of H. S. Rupees 1,55,000 has been allotted by the Government for urgent Famine Relief Works. Mr. A. J. Dunlop, the Senior member of the Revenue Board and Famine Commissioner, has taken steps to place this amount at the credit of the Engineers in charge of the following Districts to the extent noted opposite each :—

Elgandel	Rs. 15,000	For Irrigation Works.
Mahabulnagar	8,000	
Nalgunda	8,000	
Medak	8,000	
	Rs. 39,000	
Lingsugal	Rs. 50,000	For Roads.
Raichur	15,000	
Gulbarga	6,000	
Naldurg	15,080	
Bhir	25,000	
Elgandel	5,000	
	Rs. 1,16,000	
or in all	Rs. 1,55,000	

It will thus be seen that the works chiefly in progress are roads and tanks ; in a few districts wells are also being attended to. Mr. Buchanan, Chief Engineer, P.W.D., has just returned from a tour through the affected districts of Raichur and Lingsugar, and he intends, I believe, very shortly to inspect the Aurangabad and Bhir Districts. In the latter district several thousand of coolies are employed daily on that important road—the Ahmednugger-Jamkhand —both portions lying in British and his Highness' territories.

Mr. J. H. Medlicott, of the Madras P.W.D., and Chief Engineer for Irrigation, whose services have recently been placed at the disposal of the Cyprus Government, hands over charge of his office here to Mr. C. Dunhill, Assistant Chief Engineer for Irrigation, on the 19th instant. It is not yet known who is to succeed Mr. Medlicott permanently, but, I believe, his Highness' Government has applied for the services of another British P.W.D. officer in his stead.

Major Nawab Afsur-ud-Dowla Bahadur, C.I.E., Commander of his Highness the Nizam's Forces, has just completed his inspection of the several Regiments of the Regular Troops at Head-quarters. This is his first inspection of the Regular Troops since he succeeded to the appointment which fell vacant by the death of Colonel R. Neville, C.I.E., and judging from what is locally reported the Nawab is fairly well pleased. The Gallant Major's two sons, Osman Yar Jung Bahadur and Mirza Ahmed Ali Beg Khan, are to be married about the end of the current month to the daughters of Sirdar Dilar-ud-Dowla and Nawab Nadir Jung, respectively. The ceremonies are to be observed with great pomp and eclat, and the Major intends giving the officers of the Regular Troops a ball and supper on one of the days of the marriage festivities.

Mr. Plowden is at Bolaram, and his Highness at Muiakpett in the house he, not long ago, purchased from Mr. Ali Abdulla, well-known as "Sirdar Villa," but to which several additions and alterations are being made by order of his Highness. Mr. Syed Ally, Assistant Engineer, officiating District Engineer, Hyderabad, is on the spot, and the Nizam's commands have only to be made known when our young energetic engineer attends to them at once—as the tools and materials are at site, and his Highness cannot but be pleased with the expeditious manner in which works are now executed by the old Moglai "Tamirat" (P.W.D.)

In my last letter I alluded to Dr. Hehir's re-transfer to his British appointment on the expiry of his tenure of office here. I am told that he has received his orders from the Foreign Secretary and has handed over charge of his office as Staff Surgeon and Principal Medical Officer to Dr. Karim Khan, M.B. and C.M. (Edin). Dr. Hehir, however still continues in charge of his appointment in the Civil and as Health Officer of the Chudderghaut Municipality.

LANOWLI IN NEED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I, through the medium of your columns, ask the charitably-disposed and richer inhabitants of Bombay for some blankets and rezais for the sufferers from plague and their poor relations in Lanowli ?—Yours, &c.,

B. H. F. LEUMANN, SURG.-CAPT.,
Aug. 15. M. O. on Plague Duty, Lanowli.

AHMEDABAD YOUNG MEN'S UNION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The vigorous and laudable attempts of some of the students of the Guzerat College have at last brought about a union among the young men of various castes and creeds of Ahmedabad. After a long struggle, a regular club is eventually set up, under the name of "Young Men's Union." It is started with a view to increase the bonds of friendship among young men of various castes, creeds, and positions. It is very gratifying to see that on the project taking air, it was very enthusiastically and voluntarily supported by many professional young men of the town, who tried every means in their power to facilitate the way of the supporters of the project. It, indeed, reflects credit on those who first started the idea, and those who lent a helping hand to them deserve no less credit than they. A literary society under the auspices of the Union is now being set on foot, and some of the literary men of Guzerat have kindly consented to give public lectures on Saturdays in the next month on different subjects. The club is indebted to Mr. Ramanbhai M. Nilkanth, a High Court pleader, of established reputation, and one of the literary persons of Guzerat for this. This gentleman works with a surprising and praiseworthy zeal to promote the cause of the Union. His influence among the graduates of Guzerat has given a further impetus to this project. In short, no stone is left unturned that can increase the mutual feeling among young men of the town, and every honourable means is applied to allow the club to make its mark in the eyes of the populace.—Yours, &c., D. & S.

THE DAIWADNYA COMMUNITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I hope you will permit me to reply to your correspondents, B. G. Karekar and V. S. Vagal. I thank Mr. Karekar for his observations, but would tell him that the readers of the "Bombay Gazette" know very well he proves absolutely nothing. Mr. V. S. Vagal has misunderstood the word "ceremony" in my previous communication. It would be mews, indeed, to hear the services to the caste of Rao Bahadur Bhaskarrao Balkrisnaji Pitale and Mr. Harishchandra Vasudevaraoji Pitale, J. P., and the caste awaits in Mr. Harishchandra Baba is no more the Shettia of the caste than Mr. V. S. Vagal himself, and the good old man has never attempted to make such a ridiculous statement.—Yours, &c.,

R. M. CHONKAR.
Aug. 17.

(This correspondence is now closed.—ED., B.G.)

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Major Malcolm Reade mentioned in Reuter's telegram should be Major Malcolm Meade, Resident in the Persian Gulf. He held the post of Consul-General at Bushire in addition to his ordinary appointment.

A POST of officiating Colonel on the Staff is now vacant as Colonel Richardson, Commandant of the 18th Bengal Lancers, who was appointed to act for Colonel Reunick, has rejoined his regiment, ordered on service to Kohat.

THE Indian Mining Association is in communication with the Local Government and the Government of India regarding the powers and status of Mr. Grundy, Inspector of Mines in India.

THE Bengal Government has sanctioned a further allotment of Rs. 1,75,000 and Rs. 97,100 for famine relief operations in the Durbhanga and Mozafferpore district, respectively.

THE Nizam's Loan is "off." The Bank of Bengal have issued circular letters to subscribers to the loan stating that unexpected difficulties had arisen, and that this loan will therefore not be proceeded with. The deposits are being returned with interest at 4½ per cent.

THE "Sind Gazette" says :—We learn that Mr. Russell, the well-known Bombay barrister, will conduct the appeal on behalf of the Crown in the Sadar Court at Karachi in the case against Gulam Murtazakhan and three others, charged with the murder of the late Rao Saheb Jeramdas, Mukhtiarkar of Ratodero. The appeal has been fixed for the 31st instant.

BENGAL opium revenue for the present month is considerably more than halfa-lakh worse than the estimate, while Bombay for the previous month was nearly a lakh to the bad. For four months past duty on Bombay exported opium and five sales of Bengal opium there is a difference of five lakhs between the estimates and actual amounts realised.

THE outbreak of enteric fever at Cherat is diminishing, but there are still 45 cases in the hospital out of 90 sick. There have been no fresh cases for ten days except two which recently arrived with the detachment of the Devon Regiment.

THE young ladies of a place, which shall be nameless, as a protest against chattering women, recently organised a "Thought Club," which has proved so successful that, at the very first meeting they talked for five whole hours on "the advantages of silent meditation."

THE *Arnodaya* of Thana, of Sunday, says that the Hon'ble Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak has been suffering from brain fever at Bombay for the last two days, that his temperature during the two days was nearly 104 degrees, and that he was attended by Dr. Deshmukh and others at Bombay. The same paper understands that a movement has been set on foot in the Pen and Panwell Talukas to collect subscriptions for the defence of the Hon'ble Mr. Tilak.

WE are glad to hear that Miss King, one of the victims of the exposure which the Shillong earthquake claimed, and who has been ill with typhoid in Calcutta, is making good progress. There are two cases of typhoid amongst the ladies now in Shillong, both from the same cause, one is Miss Hammond, daughter of Brigadier-General Hammond, and the other is Miss Spencer, the daughter of Colonel Spencer, of the 17th Bengal Infantry.

FROM the evidence produced before the Court of Inquiry at Shillong, it appears Rifleman Jitman Thapa, of the 43rd Gurkha Rifles, on the morning of 5th August attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself, but failed to do so with the first shot, which passed through the barrack wall and killed the Subadar-Major Mahes Thapa. Jitman Thapa then loaded his rifle again and succeeded in shooting himself. The evidence brought before the court proved conclusively that murder formed no part of the suicide's intention.

DURING the week ending Saturday morning there occurred nothing particularly worthy of note in the matter of rainfall. During the greater part of the week the monsoon maintained its previous reputation, giving light or moderate well-distributed showers to all the provinces of India. At the close of the week a change appeared to be approaching. One of those cyclonic storms which have been such rare visitants this monsoon season was then passing from the Bay into the Central Provinces and local downpours of rain were reported from some central stations, the heaviest having been seven inches in 24 hours at Pachmarhi. On the other hand, the Deccan and parts of Madras continued throughout the whole week to receive a light rainfall ; the falls amounting for all the seven days to one inch at Kurnool, about half-an-inch at Malegaon, Sholapur, and Bellary, one-quarter of an inch at Cuddapah, twelve cents at Ahmednagar and six cents at Bijapur. The cyclonic storm referred to above appears to be moving west-north-west, and should it retain vitality should give heavy rain in the more central parts of India, the Gangetic Plain, and the Eastern Punjab during the next few days.

GOLD exports exceeded imports in the month of June by a rupee value or more than a lakh and a-quarter. The imports of silver were in excess of the exports by thirty-six lakhs. Nearly thirty-nine lakhs of coins and bullion, at assay value, were received at the Calcutta and Bombay mints in the month named. Of this, however, nearly thirty-eight lakhs worth was bullion for the coinage of British dollars at the Bombay mint.

THE "Amir Bazar Patrika" being dissatisfied with the official translation of the condemned articles in the "Kesari," publishes a translation of one of them by "a Maharatta scholar" "It will be seen" says the "Amrita" "that it reads a quite different thing from what was presented by the Oriental Translator of the Bombay Government, who is a Mussalman. Our correspondent writes : The official translation is overdrawn in many places. Emphasis ought be laid on the concluding advice, which appeals to the gratitude of the British and does not recommend force. The first part is only a catalogue of principal grievances. We must also make allowance for some exaggeration and poetical license. Besides, no English translation can correctly convey the real meaning of the original."

THE Calcutta commercial correspondence of the "Pioneer" says :—As I mentioned in my last letter the Government of India had the option on or before Monday the 9th of declaring a minimum at which they would receive tenders for the new loan, and on Sunday, the 8th instant, a "Gazette of Indian Extraordinary," was published fixing that minimum at Rs. 97-8. On this becoming known in the market the price of paper receded to 98 13-16 and has remained very much about that price since. I have heard various comments on the action of Government in fixing the minimum, some favourable and others adverse. For myself I think it clears the ground and shows people exactly how low the Government is prepared to go.

JUST a little prematurely the *Indu-Prakash* writes :—"We hope by thisetime Government have come to appreciate their false position. It was a mistake to prosecute Mr. Tilak. In no case, as we have shown before, are they likely to come out creditably. On the other hand Mr. Tilak is sure to score in either case. We also suggested that the prosecution against Mr. Tilak should be withdrawn on some such line as was adopted in the "Bangabasi" case. We have some grounds to believe that Government are thinking of not taking extreme measures against some newspapers of Poona which had taken a prominent part in the plague agitation. This shows a tendency on the part of Government towards reconciliation. We heartily accept it. If in the same spirit of conciliation Government approach Mr. Tilak, we may hope to see an agreeable end of this unfortunate episode. We know Mr. Tilak never intended to be seditious. No educated and cultured Indian can be disloyal even on grounds of self-interest. It is idle to ask a jury to condemn Mr. Tilak on the writings. However it is for Government to judge. We only suggest a "modus operandi," a way out of the present difficulty. Let us trust Government will act in a way so as to win back the confidence of the public.

AN English missionary named Hall has been expelled from Madagascar as a political agitator. Anarchy is said to be universal in the interior of the island, and orders have been given for the increase of the garrisons at various points.

A GOOD cricketing yarn which comes from Lancashire is told in the current "Windsor Magazine." A match was played in a country district, and in an emergency a local farmer's boy was put in to keep the score, the duties being carefully explained to him. When the last man on the side had been caught, the fielders darted in to see the score, and they found—the book blank ! That was the condition, too, of the "scorer's" face. "The truth is," he said deliberately, "I was sae enterested in the wee sport that I quite forgot tae mak the crosses. But it diana matter—that wee laddie wi' the red face is the smartest runner amang ye."

A ROMANTIC story of a secret marriage is at present interesting society in New York, and it would serve many a novelist with a good plot for a striking and affecting story. A young and accomplished man was accidentally drowned, and it was his unexpected death which brought to light a strange truth. It appeared that he had a very warm affection for his mother, and had feared to tell her he was married lest he should cause her pain. Neither had he told his wife that he had a mother, lest he should create suspicion or give offence ; and thus the two women knew nothing of each other's existence for eight years. Their meeting was quite dramatic. The man's mother had married a second time, and had become Mrs. X. On one occasion the young wife read a letter from Mrs. X., and had concluded that the writer was one of her husband's trusted friends. When the fatal accident ocurred the young wife, in her loneliness and distress, determined to seek out this friend, and the result was exactly what would have been related in story-books. Now and again truth plagiarises from fiction in the most audacious manner.

DR. PARKER'S reported recent doings at Windsor remind "H. L. R." of an incident in the life of Dr. Magee. Having had occasion in a speech to allude to the Queen, he was interrupted by a voice : "what do I care for the Queen ?" A tumult was imminent, but Magee rising, as he always did, to the occasion, quietly continued : "I rather suspect that if the individual who has just asked what does he care for the Queen were suddenly to find himself in the presence of the Queen, he would display a considerable amount of shakiness about the knees." The danger of an outburst was avoided, and the hearty round of cheers which followed amply testified to Dr. Magee's wonderful tact.

THE remarkable murder trial at Philippopolis, which has been in progress for several days past, was concluded late on Wednesday night (July 28). The principal culprits, Captain Boitscheff, an aide-de-camp of the Prince of Bulgaria, and M. Novelics, a Prefect of Police, were found guilty of the murder of Anna Szimon, a Hungarian singer, with "extenuating circumstances." The jury also found that the gendarme Bogdan was an accomplice in the crime, and in his case they allowed "strongly extenuating circumstances." Nicola Boitscheff was acquitted. Sentence was pronounced last evening. Captain Boitscheff and M. Novelics were condemned to death, but it was at the same time announced that the sentence would in each case be commuted to imprisonment for life, with deprivation of civil rights. The Court also ordered them to pay 5000f. each to the child of the murdered woman, and defray the expenses of bringing it up. The gendarme Bogdan was sentenced to six years and eight months' imprisonment, to be followed by eight years' loss of civil rights. Nicola Boitscheff was acquitted in accordance with the finding of the jury. During the whole of the day counsel for the accused was pleading in favour of a mitigation of the death sentence. Capt. Boitscheff, who throughout the case had observed a calm demoanour, completely broke down yesterday, and was weeping bitterly, when his wife rushed into the dock and clasping him round the neck, kissed him repeatedly and called him her inocent husband.

THE art of war is taken much more seriously on the Continent than it is here in England, for abroad every officer who wishes to marry has to go through all sorts of ceremonies before he is allowed to take unto himself a wife. From the new regulations for the Roumanian army, which have just been published, we learn that no officers may marry without the consent either of the Minister of War or the General commanding his division, and this necessity for leave, which extends as far down as Corporals, only concerns officers over twenty-five years, those under that age being absolutely forbidden to marry. The officer who wishes to take a bride has to furnish the military authorities with certificate from the local magistrates setting forth the full names of both his parents, their professions, and their characters, and with a certificate as to the good education and conduct of his intended, signed by five heads of families well-known in the districts, and countersigned by the Prefect. Moreover, a searching inquiry is conducted by the regimental chiefs to find out if the lady is one who will be acceptable to the other married ladies of the regiment. When all these matters are satisfactorily settled the lover has next to satisfy his chiefs that his bride will bring him, if he is of the rank of a Lieutenant, or under, at least £100 a year invested in trustworthy securities, or if he is a Captain, £60. But if the bride is the daughter of an officer, the sums are in her case reduced to £60 and £40. Officers above the rank of Captain have no need of dowered brides, but in no case can the value of the lady's trousseau or jewels be included in the sum. In these circumstances (says the *Globe*) it is surprising that an officer in Roumania ever gets married, but, perhaps, the very difficulties of marriage lend additional ardour to the military lovers.

ACCORDING to Mr. Poultney Bigelow, who is writing a series of articles in *Harper* entitled "White man's Africa," Dr. Leyds, State Secretary to the Transvaal Republic, is a handsome man about thirty-five years old in appearance, slim and erect, with black glossy hair and large dreamy eyes, such as he had frequently noticed in first violins at a classical concert. "He struck me," continues Mr. Bigelow, "as a man of another world, doing his daily work here faithfully but without pleasure. His conversation is that of a speculative philosopher without human passions. His sentences issue with a cadence and correctness suggestive of rehearsal under a careful bandmaster. One cannot conceive of Dr. Leyds ever showing temper or haste. He deals with the problem of humanity, though himself without the feelings of a man. I felt his intellect, his logic, his self-restraint, his exquisite capacity for veiling his meaning in polite phrases." Dr. Leyds is credited with intense hatred of England and a passionate love of Dutch ascendency, but this view of the man is regarded by Mr. Bigelow as a mistaken one. "This all is the absurdity arising from judging others as we judge ourselves. Leyds has no hate and no love. He is neither a Boer nor an Afrikander, nor even a Dutchman by birth, yet at a strikingly early age he is virtually the leading spirit in a Government whose present object seems to be to make the Transvaal a sovereign State even if this involves war with England and an alliance with Germany. Dr. Leyds is never personal. He deals with forces that affect humanity, and does not bother his head about a man more or less. He is convinced that the Transvaal can prosper best by total separation from English influence, and in that sense he encourages everything calculated to produce distrust if not dislike of England."

IT is well known that the German Empress is an ideal house-keeper as well as an ideal wife and mother. Her dread of waste goes so far that the suits of her elder children are cut down to fit the younger boys, and her own Court dresses are altered again and again, so as not to be recognised when they are worn at ever so many successive Court functions. This is excellent, but when we read, on the same page, that an army of twelve dressmakers is always at work for the Empress, and that it is increased to over thirty whenever the Empress is about to start on a journey, one wonders (with the "Westminster Gazette") whether the game is worth the candle, or whether new gowns would, after all, not be less expensive, since the great Berlin artist in dresses who makes the Court costumes for Her Majesty charges only about £15 for making a gown of state.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 7th August 1897 :—

William Baldwin, weaving manager, Jivraj Ballu Mills, of Sleater road, Tardeo, Bombay, for improvements in textile sizing machines.

Amended application—*See* No. 221 of 1897.

Amended application—*See* No. 17A. of 1897.

Samuel Cleland Davidson, merchant, of Sirocco engineering works, Belfast, for improvements in apparatus for applying aqueous vapour or moist air or gases to substances, especially applicable for softening, limping or withering tea leaf, moistening or ordering tobacco leaf, or for similar treatment of other analogous substances.

Samuel Cleland Davidson, merchant, of Sirocco engineering works, Belfast, for improvements in apparatus for the drying or other treatment of tea leaf, tobacco leaf, grain, malt, fruits, and other substances.

Samuel Cleland Davidson, merchant, of Sirocco engineering works, Belfast, for improvements in apparatus for drying or partially drying or otherwise treating tea leaf, tobacco leaf, coffee, grain, malt, wool, and other substances.

Samuel Cleland Davidson, merchant, of Sirocco engineering works, Belfast, for improvements in pneumatic apparatus for elevating or conveying tobacco leaf, tea leaf, wood, or other chips or cuttings or other materials.

Thomas Holliday, manufacturing chemist, and managing director of Read Holliday & Sons, Ld., of Upper Head row, Huddersfield, in the county of York, for improvements in or in connection with gas burners.

Paul Greyson deSchodt, engineer, of Namur, in the Kingdom of Belgium, for improvements in and relating to lighting and heating systems by means of gas mineral oil and the like.

Sir William Brereton Hudson, K. C. I. E., of 54 DeParry's Avenue, Bedford, and Charles Bernard Randall, journalist, of Coney Island athletic club, New York, for an improved sock for the protection of the feet.

John Vaughan-Sherrin, electrical engineer, and Henrietta Helena, wife of the said J. Vaughan-Sherrin, both of 3 Codrington villas, Ramsgate, in the county of Kent, for improvements in accumulator batteries.

Eliza Jessie Stewart, gentlewoman, 27 Eardley crescent, Earl's Court, London, for improvements in dyeing.

Paluru Sankaranarayana, M.A., tutor to the Rajah of Pittapore, Godavari district, Madras, for an improved pulley-chain for hanging a lamp or other article.

John David Jones, engineer and proprietor of the Mica works, of 70 Dobson's road, Howrah, for an improved packing for piston rods.

An application for leave to file an amended specification in respect of the undermentioned invention has been filed :—

Jahar Lal Dhar, scientist, of 97 Beadon street, Calcutta, for a smokeless kerosene lamp with improved form of oxidiser and without chimney.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed :—

Samuel Holt Sharp, lithographic printer, of Grove works, Claypit lane, Leeds, in the county of York, for improvements in the manufacture of printing compositions suitable for printing upon textile and other material. (Specification filed 30 July 1897.)

John Gordon, engineer, of 7 Leadenhall street, London, E.C., for improvements in or relating to the glazing of brick, tile, or other surfaces. (Specification filed 30 July 1897.)

John Gordon, engineer, of 7 Leadenhall street, London, E.C., for improvements in or relating to the glazing of brick, tile or other surfaces. (Specification filed 30 July 1897.)

Charles Henry Parker, engine driver, of No. 28 Waterloo street, Calcutta, for improvements in rail joints and fish plates. (Specification filed 31 July 1897.

William Robert Harrison, consulting engineer, and Edwin Stephenson, oil refiner, both of Hull, in the county of York, for improvements in the method of and apparatus for extracting oil from seeds or other oleaginous substances. (Specification filed 2 August 1897.)

Frederick Andrews, commercial traveller, of 157 Barry road, East Dulwich, London, and William Yardley Andrews, estate agent, of 31 Camberwell Green, London, for improvements in stoppering bottles, jars or other vessels. (Specification filed 2 August 1897.)

Walter Darby, Ion Darby, and John Henry Punchard manufacturers, all of Weston works, Weston street, and 249 Pentonville road, London, for improvements in and relating to burning liquid hydrocarbons in conjunction with an incandescent hood or mantle to produce an incandescent oil burner. (Specification filed 2 August 1897.)

Pompeo Garni, professor, and Riccardo Pompili, proprietor, trading as Garuti and Pompili, II via Foggia, Naples, for new and useful improvements in the apparatus for the production of oxygen and hydrogen by electrolysis. (Specification filed 2 August 1897).

Frederick Billing, manufacturer, of Livery street, Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, and William Edward Partridge, traveller, of 74 Grange road, Small Heath, Birmingham, aforesaid, for improvements in the mode and means for joining tubing to sockets or to other lengths of tubing, which is specially applicable to the junctions of cycle and motor frames. (Specification filed 2 August 1897).

Charles Pickring, locomotive foreman, of 100 Main street, in the village of Richmond station, in the county of Richmond, and province of Quebec, dominion of Canada, for improvements in smoke stacks. (Specification filed 2 August 1897.)

Charles Kingston Welch, engineer, of Park house, Coventry, in the county of Warwick, for improvements in or relating to air-valves for pneumatic tyres. (Specification filed 2 August 1897.)

John Vaughan-Sherrin, electrical engineer, of 3 Codrington villas, Ramsgate, in the county of Kent, for improvements in and connected with dynamos, and the driving of same, and electric motors for the driving of vehicles and machinery. (Specification filed 2 August 1897.)

Paluru Sankaranarayana, M.A., retired educational officer, of 69 Swami Pillai street, Chulai, Madras, for a device for enabling the passage of a weight or parcel or any other kind of attachment along a wire or rope. (Specification filed 30 July 1897.)

The fees payable in Schedule I of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

Gottlieb Daimler, engineer, of Cannstatt, Wurtemberg, in the Empire of Germany, for improvements in gas and petroleum motor engines. (From 7 August 1897 to 7 August 1898.)

Henry Aland, engineer, of 73 Roupell street, Lambeth, in the county of Surrey, for improvements in the construction of rotary fans for producing or inducing currents of air, for blowing, ventilating, and other analogous purposes. (From 19 August 1897 to 19 August 1898.)

Charles Robert Clarke Tichborne, Ph.D., of 15 North Great George's street, Alfred Edward Darley, brewer, of Ardee street brewery, Marmaduke Francis Purcell, B.L., E.I., of 71 Harcourt street, and Samuel Geoghegan, civil engineer, of St. James Gate brewery, all of Dublin, for a method of and appliances for the collection and utilization of the carbonic acid and other products given off during the process of all fermentations. (From 9 August 1897 to 9 August 1898.)

Percy John Ogle, engineer, of 4 Bishopsgate street, Within, London, for improvements in and connected with percussive drilling machines. (From 19 August 1897 to 19 August 1898.)

John Brown, engineer, of London, for improvements in tea rolling machines. (From 7 August 1897 to 7 August 1898.)

James Myine, zemindar, of Bobsea, in the district of Shahabad, for improvements in frames for sugarcane crushing machines. (From 27 February 1899 to 27 February 1900.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay the fees, within the time limited, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorizing others so to do has ceased :—

John Julius Adler's invention for an improved dust shield for railway axle boxes. (Specification filed 1 May 1893.)

Frank Goodwin's invention for an improved hill dandy, called the "Tilly dandy." (Specification filed 4 May 1893.)

Isaac Jackson's invention for improvements in and connected with driving belts. (Specification filed 1 May 1893).

Francis Hand's invention for an improved dredger opener, to be known as "Hand's patent dredger." (Specification filed 4 May 1893.)

Frederick Mann, Robert Adolphus Mann, and Thomas Dawkins' invention for combined reed or wind instrument and pianoforte. (Specification filed 1 May 1893).

Charles Holmes Keeney's invention for improvements in self-closing cut-offs for gas-burners. (Specification field 1 May 1893).

Robert Augustus Panchaud's invention for improvements in apparatus for drawing off or dispensing aerated liquids. (Specification filed 2 May 1893.)

A SPOTLESS COMPLEXION.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples, Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearances, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine, the world-wide cure for all skin complaints, made in England.

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BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 10th August :

REPAIRS.

Read letter from the Engineer, No. 2001—2, dated 4th August 1897, proposing, as there is not now very much work in the docks, advantage be taken of the opportunity to renew the castings of nine cranes in Prince's Dock ; and stating that Rs. 1,800 is provided for this work at page 52 of the Budget for 1897-98. Resolution.—Sanctioned.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Read letters from the Director, Government Observatory, Colaba, No. 90, dated 17th March 1897, and No. 308, dated 9th August 1897, explaining the necessity for providing house accommodation for the clerks employed at the Observatory in connection with Harbour Time Communications in lieu of the temporary sheds in which they lived before the structures were removed on sanitary grounds ; and requesting that the Trustees will sanction the payment of a rent of Rs. 25 per mensem for the quarters to be erected by Government in the Observatory compound. Resolution.—The Trustees agree to accept the liability for rent of the quarters at Rs. 25 per mensem.

SASSOON DOCK RECLAMATION.

Read letter from Mr. Dinshaw Jejeebhoy addressed to the Traffic Manager and dated 5th May 1897, stating, with reference to his application for lease of a plot of ground on the reclamation south of Sassoon Dock, that he wants the land for erecting residential quarters with stables and servants' quarters for Europeans in three separate blocks or buildings of three floors each, with garden spaces as shown on a sketch plan forwarded with the letter : saying that he agrees to lay out in the buildings such a sum as would be a sufficient security for the ground rent payble during the term of the lease ; that, after he has built block No. 1, he should be at liberty to ask for one lease for the entire plot, or for two separate leases, at apportioned rents —one for block No. 1 with garden land as shown on the sketch, the other for the remainder of the plot—or three separate leases as described ; that he would go into possession in October or November next and put up block No. 1 in 1898; that the other blocks to be put up at his own convenience, but he is to be under no obligation to do so when he puts up block No. 1 at a cost of about Rs 70,900 ; and that the rent for the renewed period should not exceed the maximum now fixed. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 9th May 1897, reporting that he considers satisfactory the proposed arrangements of buildings, and forwarding lithograph showing the minimum area of garden plots. Resolution.—The Trustees are willing to lease the plot for an arrangement of buildings similar to that shown on the Engineer's plan, the garden spaces being not less than shown, and it being a covenant in the lease that these spaces shall not be encroached or built upon. The plans and specifications to be subject to the Trustees' approval. The agreement to bind the applicant on the completion of one of the three blocks of buildings in carcase to take a lease of the entire plot or two separate leases for portions aggregating the whole at apportioned rents. The terms of the leases to be the usual ones in Port Trust fifty years' leases, and the rates of rent to be those already fixed by the Trustees. The covenant for renewal should provide as usual for such rate of rent and for such term as may then be agreed upon. The Trustees are unable to accept the proposal to fix a maximum rate of rent. The expenses of the agreement and lease or leases, including registration and stamps, to be borne by the applicant. He should be required to make the usual deposit.

JAPANESE SAMPLES.

Read letter from the Consul for Japan, requesting the Trustees to grant a reduction in the warehouse charges on the thirty-seven cases of samples of Japanese manufactures and produce, which arrived here ex S.S. Muki Maru on 11th March last, but the delivery of which was not taken until 29th July following owing to the samples not being intended for the purposes of trade, and to his application to Government for exemption of duty having been replied to on the 9th July last. Resolution.—With the sanction of Government the extra charges and warehouse rent should be remitted in this case.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

Vessels piloted into	For week ending 6th Aug. 1897.	Total from 1st April to 6th Aug. 1897.	For week ending 6th Aug. 1896.	Total from 1st April to 6th Aug. 1896.
harbour	12	284	18	361
out of ,,	16	239	16	374
transported ,,	10	148	8	250
attended to ,,	2	43	2	40
warped ,,	1	29	2	13

A CHAPTER FROM "SANDFORD AND MERTON."

CHARACTERS.—Mr. Barlow, Tommy Merton, Harry Sandford.

Mr. B.—"Now my boys ? on what profitable subject shall be our conversation this lovely autumn morning? I have already related to you the tale of the mosquito and the elephant, the indigent tobacco merchant and the——"

Tommy.—"Please, Sir, what is a 'Punitive Expedition' ?"

Mr. B.—"A punitive expedition, Master Tommy, is an armed expedition designed for the punishment of evil doers. The name is derived from the Latin verb to punish."

Harry.—"What is the verb, Sir ?"

Mr. B.—"I really cannot recall it at the present moment but it begins with a 'p.'"

Tommy.—"I asked the question, Sir, because I see in my father's paper that such an expedition has been despatched to the Tochi Valley."

Mr. B.—"That is indeed the case, my boy."

Tommy.—"And how, Sir, do punitive expeditions act ?"

Mr. B.—"There are two recognised methods of procedure—the Civil, or Political, and the Military."

Harry.—"Will you have the kindness, Sir, to explain to us these two methods."

Mr. B.—"Certainly, Harry, and I rejoice to see this spirit of enquiry in one so young. The Political method is to march the military force into the enemy's country, select a suitable camp, and settle down there for a month or two, paying the surrounding enemy large sums of money not to attack the punitie expedition. As soon as all the available money is expended, the expedition is withdrawn. The military method, on the other hand, is to mark out the area to be afflicted and proceed to its sterilisation."

Tommy.—"Pray, Sir, what is the meaning of sterilisation ?"

Mr. B.—"The term is from a Latin word beginning with an 's.' It means to level and destroy all villages, to ring all trees, so that they may die, to fill up all wells with stones, and mar every good piece of land with rocks. When this is effectively done, the area sterilised becomes an undesirable residence for a considerable time, and the the former inhabitants are to a certain extent punished for their evil doings."

Tommy.—"But, Sir, I see in the paper that the Tochi Expedition is only destroying the towers of a couple of villages and leaving the houses standing. Do you consider that this will have any effect in punishing the tribes who so treacherously attacked our brave troops when seated at dinner ?"

Mr. B.—"I cannot say that I do, my boy, and in this connection I will now relate the anecdote of the purse-proud Publican and the——"

Tommy.—"Nay, pardon me, Sir, if I would keep you for a moment to the subject we were considering. I read that every night our Camp in the Tochi Valley is fired into ; that several hundred camels and mules laden with stores have been stolen

MILITARY A NAVAL NOTES.

M. JEAN DE LA POLAINE "Francaise" some reflections utes to the "Marine celebration. As in his previ on the recent Royal is somewhat depreciatory fashion says, he writes in now more general than particul his remarks are singular about his present article What is very necessary to proclaim—as it were that he thinks it that he is a friend of England ; and he tops— tion, it is odd to find one who poses this connec- remarking that he considers it an u Frenchman for a man to hide the truth from his riotic crisis matter of fact he tells Englishmen nothing. As I did not know before, except that a few that ther ions are very manifestly opposed the conclu- eneral purpose is to suggest that the revict. His ead was something of a hollow parade. At Spi- n this, he calls Admiral Colomb to his aid. ours, cites as a witness to his assertion that our great n ships do not represent a potential reality. Ho ge be "goes one better" than the admiral in assu that these monsters and their great guns ar as "fragile as a watch spring." We shall not ue with a writer who bases his faith upon such thus assertions as these. He says, what is perfe ly true, that the French have often led the w y matters of naval construction ; and he thinks tha we have now imitated them in giving higher free board to our vessels, though we may remark that we have never raised them so high, nor built ch huge structures upon them, as the French, who ve found it necessary to cut down the Hoche, Magn, and others, and to remove one of the fighting ms from these vessels. Here, at least, we have s followed in the Frenchmen's wake. Again, he ma, the unsupported assertion that in order to man ships at Spithead we were obliged to summon m from every corner of the kingdom, and remarks th a large number of officers were called from half-pa The essential fact is that the officers were there, an that they handled their ships with exceeding com petence in the subsequent naval manœuvres. It is quite unnecessary to argue against M. de la Poulaine's contention that our commercial supremacy is as hollow as our naval.

In the same number of the "Marine Francaise" which contains this article, the clever writer who calls himself d'Arthaud gives a *precis* of Admiral Colomb's lecture before the Royal United Service Institution, and feels happy in ranking the lecturer among the disciples of Admiral Aube. He exceeds the evidence of his facts when he declares that the lecture destroyed beforehand the effect of the review at Spithead. However, he says he is wholly at one with Admiral Colomb, except that he considers the idea of an armoured destroyer to be an absurdity. Such vessels have, however, been built for the Argentine Government, and we do not see why further progress should not be made in that direction.

From the "Anciennetats-Liste" and the official "Einthellung des Deutschen Heeres und der Kaiserlischen Marine" it appears that the German Navy has 713 naval officers on the Active List, of whom three are admirals, two vice-admirals, and eleven rear-admirals, one of whom is Prince Henry of Prussia, forty-two captains, and seventy-seven commanders. Twenty other officers on the list are at the present time holding various special posts. The Emperor of Russia, the King of Sweden and Norway, and other foreign sovereigns and princes are on the list of the Navy a la suite. The oldest captains date their seniority in this rank from 1889, and have seen from twenty-eight to thirty years' service. The maximum length of service of commanders, senior lieutenants, lieutenants, and sub-lieutenants is respectively twenty-three, eighteen, ten, and three years. The list of ships includes eighteen, armour-clads (of which five are of the first-class, five of the second, and eight of the third), thirteen armoured gunboats, twenty-two cruisers (three first-class, four second-class, seven third-class, and eight fourth-class), three gunboats, ten despatch vessels, fourteen training and school ships, and twelve vessels for special service, including the Emperor's yacht.

The French naval manœuvres have so far taken the form of a set of miscellaneous, though no doubt useful, exercises. To begin with, the Mediterranean Squadron was formed in two divisions for steam tactics, and exercised in various fighting formations for the purpose of training the men in the handling of their guns. The squadron afterwards proceeded to the Salins-d'Hyeres, where it was attacked at night by the torpedo-boats. The night was dark, but the ships used their search light, and the boats were wholly unsuccessful, both those which belonged to the squadron and those of the mobile defence. Afterwards targets representing ships were towed out under the supervision of Admiral Cavelier de Cuverville, and the squadron practised against them. The practice was good, and the targets were entirely destroyed. While this was going forward, the cruisers were engaged in scouting work in relation with the Reserve Squadron. Afterwards there was a night manœuvre, in which the torpedo-boats were to force a blockade of Toulon established by the battleships. The boats were handled with great skill, and manœuvred at high speed, and, on the other hand, the battleships were well directed, and there could have been no doubt that in actual war several of the boats would have been sunk. Boat 157 was injured through a collision with the Wattignies, which was going astern at the time. It was a brilliant moonlight night, and seemed not well chosen for the exercise. Other attacks were made by the torpedo-boats upon the battle squadron, and an interesting manœuvre took place in which the Amiral Duperre, Friedland, Indomitable, and Terrible were supposed to have individually forced a blockade and to be making for a rendezvous with the purpose of bombarding a point on the western side of Corsica, where a landing was to be made. The torpedo-boats succeeded in preventing the bombardment by compelling the ships to keep at sea, but on the next day all the boats of the battleships were manned, accompanied by torpedo-launches and the force landed at the Ile Rousse, where the signal station was attacked, and the electric wires were broken between that point and the Naval Prefecture at Toulon. In the course of a later night attack upon the squadron, with collapsible heads upon the torpedoes, three of the boats reported mishaps. No. 97 was kept afloat with difficulty, but was towed to Ajaccio with a plate stove in at the bows. No. 180 was towed to the same place, and the Dragon came in with leaky tubes. The Northern Squadron has been occupied in a similar way.

Our French contemporaries express great pleasure at the hospitality displayed during the meeting of the congress of naval architects in this country. M. Plaud, who, with MM. Bertin, Clauzel, Berrier-Fontaine, Duge de Bernonville, and other French naval constructors, was present, gives a full account of the proceedings in the Yacht. The visit to Windsor and the illuminations at Richmond afforded him particular pleasure, and he notes the humorous speech of Mr. Goschen at the banquet. In the name of his colleagues he expresses thanks also to Mr. George Holmes, the secretary of the congress, who did a great deal to promote the success of the meeting. The Moniteur de la Flotte also expresses lively pleasure at the warmth with which our French guests were received.

The French Senate has adopted a projet de loi sent up from the Chamber relative to the conditions of promotion to the rank of vice-admiral in the French Navy. The measure provides that such promotion shall be by selection, and be open only to those officers who count either two years in command at sea as rear-admirals, or two years afloat as chief of the staff or otherwise who have fulfilled for three years the functions of major-general at one of the ports. The two conditions of service at sea and on shore are independent, and one cannot compete the other. M. Delobeau proposed that the chief of the general staff should be open to the promotion, but the Minister replied that the essential basis of promotion in the French Navy was the time served at sea. A single exception is made in favour of the major-generals at the ports, who, in fact, are often at sea, and it is precisely because the chief of the general staff is never afloat, and that his sedentary functions oblige him to live in Paris, that he cannot be assimilated with his colleagues for promotion. Moreover, it was explained that it could very rarely happen that a rear-admiral who had not fulfilled the condition for promotion could be made chief of the staff in Paris.

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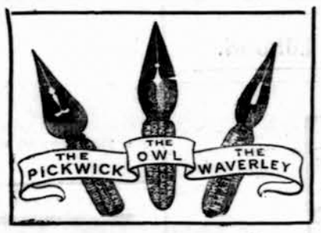

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WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes : "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked ; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"
The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.
"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
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